INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 277— BOMBAY, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1929. ONE ANNA

BOMBAY TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

EFFECT OF CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

Jubbulpore Gives Bold Lead To Hindus.

ENTHUSIASTIC FRATERNISATION WITH "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Swami Anand of the Anti-Untoucability Committee of the Indian National Congress has written the following letter to Sit. Thakordas Nanaphai Merchant, Trustee, Gulalwadi Ramchandraji's Temple, Khakhar Building, C. P. Tank, Bombay:

At our interview at your office on Monday, you were good enough to inform me that you had thrown open the Ramchandraji's Temple at Gulalwady under your charge to all Hindus without distinction for purposes of Darshan as well as for listening to religious discourses (Katha, Kirtan, Puran Shravan). In view of the crisis through which we are passing in the City of Bombay on the question of temple entry. I offer you on behalf of my Committee my heart-felt congratulations for the bold lead you have given to all Temple Trustees and Managers by acting promptly and courageously giving a go-bay to the bogey of the so-called "established usage" before considerations of equity. I should be much obliged if you could furnish me with some details about the Temple and its deity as also the date on which the temple has been thrown open.

I need hardly say that it is necessary in the interests of a peaceful and speedy solution of this sore question that widest publicity should be given to such information as this.

DONE OUR DUTY & NOTHING MORE.

—:o:—

The following is the reply sent by Mr. Merchant to the above letter:—

I beg to asknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. Lest there may be any misunderstanding in the matters, I have to inform you that at the meeting of the trustees held on the 23rd ult. it was resolved that if the question about "Durshan" in the temple by the untouchables cropped up, after keeping a proper limit in the temple and after making proper arrangement they should be allowed to have the "Durshan." I may inform you that accordingly the Pujari has been instructed to allow "Durshan" to everybody and necessary temporary arrangement has been made for the purpose. Further arrangement will be made as suits our convenience in near future. I may also mention that what I had stated at the interview above referred to was that the temple may be visited for religious worship by members of the Hindu community in general and the open "Mandap" may be used for Kirtans, Kathas and for such other purposes as the trustees would think proper.

Regarding your inquiry about the deities there are deities of Shri Ramchandraji, Shri Sitadevi and Shri Luxmanji and Shri Murti Dharji in the interior of the temple and of Shri Hanumanji at the entrance on the right hand side.

I thank you very much on behalf of all the trustees for the congratulations offered by you; I may

(Continued on Page 16.)

CHINESE EASTERN RLY. DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Move To Negotiate With Soviet.

NANKING GOVT.'S SETBACK?

LONDON, November 21.

Tokio.—It is reported from Mukden that Chang-hsue-hliang has decided to negotiate with the Soviet for the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute independently of the Nanking Government. It is believed that decision is due to the continued pressure by the Soviet military forces on the Manchurian frontier and the fact that the Nanking Government appears to be suffering a setback in South China.—Reuter

THE SOVIET BOMARDMENT

—:o:—

Dalai Nor Coal Mine Smashed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Tokio.—According to a newspaper reports from Harbin, during the Soviet aerial bombardment of Dalai Nor, a coal mine in which Chinese troops and civilians were taking shelter was smashed in, and a thousand persons were killed.—Reuter.

Soviet Forces In Manchuli.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Peking.—The Soviet forces are reported to have occupied Manchuli and Dalai Nor in Manchuria.—Reuter.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

—:o:—

Representation To Viceroy.

EARLY PUBLICATION ASSURED.

LONDON; November 21.

In the Commons, replying to questions of Major Graham Pole, Mr. Benn confirmed that the Indian Central Committee's report had been presented to the Viceroy and said that arrangements were being made for its publication as soon as possible. He was unable to state the approximate date.

Mr. Benn had not received communication from the Government of India expressing a wish to create an Overseas department.—

ATTACK ON ORIENT EXPRESS.

—:o:—

Political Motive Suspected.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Belgrade.—Political motives are believed to be behind the attack on the Orient Express.

It is now stated that the train guards returned the bandits' fire. There was no bloodshed on either side. The train later resumed her journey.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS' FATE UNKNOWN.

LONDON, November 22.

Belgrade.—The Orient Express which left Constantinople for Paris was attacked by bandits between the Serbian frontier station and Tsaribrod. Only the locomotive arrived safely at Tsaribrod. The fate of passengers is unknown. —Reuter.

2 KILLED: 7 WOUNDED.

—:o:—

Bulgarian Frontier To Be Closed.

LONDON, November 22.

Vienna.—It is reliably reported that two passengers have been killed and seven wounded in an attack on the Simplon Orient Express. The Yugo-slav Government has ordered the Bulgarian frontier to be closed and instructed troops to pursue bandits. No official account has been issued.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF TIDAL WAVE.

—:o:—

27 Persons Killed.

LONDON, November 21.

St. John, (Newfoundland).—A fifteen-foot tidal wave following Monday's earthquake engulfed the waterfront at Burin of the south-coast. Sixteen buildings were destroyed and 27 perished. Communications have been interrupted.—Reuter.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

—:o:—

New Charge Against Lahore Prisoners.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

It is understood that the case in connection with the alleged disobedience of the orders against the Lahore "Conspiracy" case prisoners will heard by the Additional District Magistrate on November 30. It will be remembered that this case arose out of the alleged refusal of the prisoners to go to the Court of the Special Magistrate with handcuffs on both hands after which, it is alleged, they were roughly handled by the Police.—Free Press.

ANGLO-IRAQUI RELATIONS.

—:o:—

No Fundamental Change In Policy?

LORD PASSFIELD ON BASIS OF NEW TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The effect in Iraq of Britain's announcement that she intended to support in an unqualified manner Iraq's admission to the League of Nations in 1932, was immediate declares Lord Passfield in a White Paper on the policy in Iraq. He says that distrust and suspicion gave place to the mutual confidence and goodwill. A strong and Responsible Government has now been formed representing the two principal parties of Iraq anxious to co-operate with His Majesty's Government in the solution of outstanding questions before 1932. A new Treaty will be required and necessary steps will be taken to prepare a draft treaty framed liberally, based generally on the recent Anglo-Egyptian proposals. —Reuter.

M. CLEMENCEAU SPENDS BAD NIGHT.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau spent rather a bad night. His family has assembled.—Reuter.

Doctors Not Holding Out Much Hope.

—:o:—

LONDON, November 22.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau is suffering from a severe attack of colic. Five injections of champhorated oil were given during the day. There is no immediate danger of heart-collapse; but doctors are unable to hold-out much hope.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

Recognition Of Nadir Khan's Govt.

TEHERAN Nov. 22.

The Persian Government has officially recognised Nadir Shah as King of Afghanistan.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

—:o:—

TEHERAN Nov. 22.

Farzin Khan, at present the Finance Minister, has been appointed Foreign Minister and Hassan Khan Moshar-ul-Mulq has been appointed Finance Minister. —Reuter.

MR. SEN GUPTA RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, who was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee on November 17 resigned his membership this evening.—A. P.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN EXPRESSED.

British Empire, A Source Of World's Peril.

LONDON, November 22.

A mass meeting of 6,000 Conservatives at Albert Hall, passed a resolution expressing unabated confidence in the leadership of Mr. Baldwin. The ex-Premier in a speech, declared that Government's social and industrial legislation was throwing an intolerable burden on industry, and emphasised that we should be able to guarantee peace to the British Empire. Otherwise the Empire would be a source of peril to the whole world. Mr. Baldwin declared that Conservative leaders would forthwith devote themselves to framing such policy as would effect close co-operation in the British Empire. —Reuter.

DIE-HARD CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA.

After "Experts" Comes Miss Mayo's Drain Stuff.

DANGERS OF POLITICAL AMNESTY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn's statement in the House of Commons in reply to questions regarding amnesty to Indian political prisoners have not reassured the vested interests. There is some sort of collaboration between Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn to bring about an amnesty in order to relieve the tension in India. The British Press are, therefore, publishing despatches from India dwelling on the dangers of political amnesty.

OFFICIAL AND "SOBER" VIEW.

The latest contribution is from the Delhi correspondent of the "Times". He says that there is strenuous opposition in official as well as sober political circles to all attempts to throw open the gates of prison in respect of political prisoners. According to this despatch, it is a case of "tto and nail" opposition which the Officials as well as others whom he dubs as sober politicians are putting to amnesty. The oppositionists, it is said, claim that any such amnesty would be unpalatable to "everybody who wishes the preservation of safety and order." The correspondent also emphasises that the term 'political prisoners' includes persons guilty of unscrupulous plots, threatening of life itself." Their release will be an injustice to the country and it will also have a demoralising effect on the Police."

THE IRISH PRECEDENT.

The correspondent forgets that in the case of Ireland, the Sinn Finners were all participators in violent conspiracies and that the delegates to the Round Table Conference included men with records of violence to their account, nor does the correspondent seem to be aware that while these violent activities are disapproved by Nationalist India which accepts Gandhji's creed of non-violence, the Britishers themselves are inclined to regard such outbreaks only inevitable where political subjection prevails. Enquiries elicit that the India Office will be taking no initiative in regard to amnesty and that is what Mr. Benn implied by his answers, but if Lord Irwin initiates proposals—and it appears that Lord Irwin win is trying his best,—then he will have Mr. Benn's support. The only question seems to be as to whether amnesty should be comprehensive or restricted.—Free Press Beam Service.

DRAIN STUFF IN "GUTTER" PRESS.

—:o:—

"Daily Mail" Quotes Miss Mayo

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It appears as if the "Daily Mail" has come to an end of its list of distinguished Anglo-Indians and British statesmen whom it could mobilise in the cause of the vilification of India. The paper has begun to-day the reproduction of a chapter from Miss Mayo's "Mother India." The first chapter to be reproduced to-day relates to "untouchables" and their problems and the object of it appears to be to drive it home to the British reader that the British Parliament would not be discharging its duty to the teeming millions of the masses of whom the vocal politicians are the oppressors, if it agrees to Indian self-Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

"Times" "No" To Pt. Kunzru

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The "Times" has once again denied the hospitality of its columns to an enunciation of the Indian views. This time the refusal has been made to Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, the president of the East African Indian Congress, who is here on a special mission to educate Parliament and the public regarding the claims of Indians in East Africa. The communication for which Pandit Kunzru sought publicity was unexceptionable in all respects. Still, the Editor has pleaded want of space for a very brief letter on the East African Indian situation.—Free Press Beam Service.

UNION GOVT. "ARCH INSTRUMENTALISTS."

Charged With Arousing Whites Against African People.

UNREST DUE TO ECONOMIC CAUSES.

Mr. Pirow Challenged To Publish Moscow Documents.

"NATIVE COMMISSION" BEING APPOINTED.

LONDON, November 21.

Pretoria.—Government is appointing a native Commission to visit Durban and enquire into the native unrest.—Reuter.

"NATIVE" LEADERS' STATEMENT.

Johannesburgh.—A meeting of native leaders has issued a statement very emphatically denying that the Third International is responsible for the unrest among the African peoples and alleging that Government is trying to arouse the Whites of South Africa against the legitimate demands of the African people whose unrest is due to economic pressure. Government in every way has obstructed the improvement of the economic status of natives.

CHALLENGE TO M. PIROW.

A meeting of the native leaders representing the League for African Rights, the African National Congress, and local branches of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, in the statement mentioned above declare that the Third International has never been in communication or close touch with four native organisations and challenges M. Pirow to publish documents from Moscow which he stated his Department possessed. It alleged that Government are determined to keep natives in perpetual serfdom, and appeals to General Hertzog to reshuffle the Cabinet so that the ambitious South African Mussolini the Minister of Justice, will be relegated to a less responsible post.

GOVT. ARCH INSTRUMENTALIST.

It adds that Government have ignored the Natives' request to treat them as fellow citizens and enacted obnoxious legislation such as the Colour Bar Act and concludes: "Therefore it is unnecessary to go to Moscow to find fomenters of trouble. We charge Government with being arch-instrumentalists this time."—Reuter.

"Native Leader's" Denial.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Johannesburgh.—Native leaders deny that they held a meeting cabled earlier. Kadalie, one of the leaders who is reported to have attended it, explains that he had prepared a "challenge" for Mr. Pirow and had been reluctantly persuaded by his friends to hand it over for publication. He declares that the alleged meeting was never held and most of the native leaders have not signed the statement.—Reuter.

DESTROYERS IN PURSUIT OF "BARON ELCHO."

CONTRABAND TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

Alleged Attempt To Poison Wireless Operator.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Malta.—Destroyers "Witch," "Wren," "Whitehall" and "Worcester" are speeding at twenty knots an hour to intercept cargo ship "Baron Elcho" and bring her to Malta for investigation of the wireless S.O.S. reading "heavy contraband traffic in this ship of cocaine. Repeated efforts to drug or murder the wireless operator. Require immediate help."

"TOO ILL TO KEEP WATCH."

Steamer "Dago" has picked up an unofficial statement attributed to the wireless operator that he suspected that someone in authority was attempting to poison him owing to his discovery that they were smuggling cocaine and adding "I am too ill to keep watch."

SUGAR NOT COCAINE.

"Baron Elcho" carries a crew of lascars. The agents state that there was trouble on board the vessel before she sailed from Egypt, but that it was satisfactorily settled. The owners in London state that vessel has cargo of sugar from Java and that she does not carry cocaine.—Reuter.

A Mysterious S. O. S. From British Steamer.

—:o:—

ARMED CREW'S THREATENING ATTITUDE?

LONDON, November 22.

Mystery surrounds the report that four destroyers of the Mediterranean station at Malta have been despatched to help the British steamer "Baron Elcho" which left Port Said for Marseilles following receipt of a wireless message that an armed and hostile crew were threatening the wireless operator. The owners, however, are not alarmed. It is thought that the S. O. S. may be a hoax.—Reuter.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 22.

Scattered falls of rain have fallen in South Madras and Tenasserim. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point one inch and Pamban, Negapatam and Madras a quarter inch each.

Forecast: Scattered showers are likely along the Coromandel coast. —A.P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

STOCKS & SHARES

Bear Covering At The Decline

TATA HYDROS IN KEEN DEMAND.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Cotton Mill Shares opened with a quiet tone. In the beginning there was scattered liquidation which resulted in some decline but bears covered and prices soon rallied. The action of the bear operators indicates that there is not much roo mfor a decline and to remain on the short side is rather risky. B'bay Dyeing opened at Rs. 710 and closed firm at Rs. 717. Century opened at Rs. 295 and after declining to Rs. 291 advanced to Rs. 300 and closed at Rs. 298. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 520 and after declining to Rs. 510 rose to Rs. 522 by the close. Pearls opened at Rs. 308 and after touching the low level of Rs. 303 advanced to Rs. 313. Thus the closing prices proved much better than the opening level, which is purely due to technical strength. There was very small business in Burma shares which failed to record any important price exchange. There was keen demand for Tata Hydro Shares which after opening at Rs. 1,210 declined to Rs. 1,206 but flared up to Rs. 1,231 Tata Steel shares continue firm and bears are losing hopes of decline. There is more disposition to buy and prices are keeping firm. Defds. opened at Rs. 281 and after declining to Rs. 279 advanced to Rs. 286. There are unfounded rumours of a split in the bull syndicate. As far as we see there exists nothing like a syndicate. On the contrary those who care to study the prospective situation of Tata Steel Works are impressed about the bright future and if nothing advise crops up, prices are likely to harden as long as productions keeps on increasing.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 712, 5, 17, 16, 17.
Century 295, 90, 300, 298.
Colaba 130-10.
Crescent 85.
Fazul 520, 10, 20, 18, 20, 22.
Indore 368.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 465, 70.
New Great 156.
Pearl 308, 3, 12, 11, 13-2.
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 490, 91, 90.
Burma 756, 55, 61.
Hydro 1210, 6, 30, 28, 32, 31.
Tram 139.
Deff. 281, 79, 86.
Ord. 65-10, 66, 65, 66-4.
Bundi 16-6.
Indian 252, 49, 53, 55, 54.
Katni Ord. 192.
Alcock 302, 11.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 347/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 717/8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 470.
Century 100, 298/12.
Colaba Land 130.
Crescent 100 86/4.
Curimbhoy 250 nil 95.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 522/8.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1.200.
Indore Malwa 100 1,221, 368/12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000. 100y 1900.
Kohinoor 153/12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1480.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 156/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218, 313/12.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 70, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f, xd. 3300.
Simplex 130, 20, 41/4.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 390.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 98.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 17/4.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1350.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 333/12.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16/8.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 53, 90.
Indian Cement 255.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/4.
Shahabad Cement 10y 140.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/6.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ordy. 192/8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Dhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 657/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 707/8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd 1231/4.
Tata Power 300 nil 592/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 311/4.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 761/4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/2.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 66/6
Tata Iron Defd. 286/4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/12.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power 1085

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 21-11-29	5315000
,, Yesterday do.	49000
Exports to date do.	2708000
Stock at Ports 15-11-29	2499000
,, Interior Towns do.	1409000
,, Liverpool 15-11-29	714000
Visible Supply 15--11-29	5548000
Quantity in Sight do.	8559000
,, out of ,, 15-11-29	4766000

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 323/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled easy on scattered liquidation. Opening Liverpool cables were easier and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A./M. 320/4
Oomra D./J. 273/12
Oomra March 279/4
Bengal D./J. 217/12
Bengal March 226

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Nov.	-90.10	
Feb	192.90	—1.50
May	193.40	—2.20

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bengal 221 D./J.
Bengal 229 March.
Broach 323 A./M.
Oomra 276 D./J.
Oomra 282 March.

SPOT RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.			
Bengal	230	226	221
Sind	235	231	226
Punjab	230	226	221
Rajputana	230	226	221
Oomra No. 3	283	278	273
C. P. No. 1	298	293	288
C. P. No. 2	290	285	280

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100 K. Devchand & Co. Sailu 257
100 Brual & Co. Dhamangaon 280
100 Oshman Suleman Muttra 227 1/2
100 Volkart Bros. Khandwa 220
100 Do. Latur 220
200 Toyomankwa Punjab American 255
100 P. R. Vakharia Arandol 267 1/4
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Hathras 230 1/2
200 Do. Nanded 258
100 Currimbhai Bengal 197
200 E. Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 280
100 K. Devchand & Co. Sangli 305
200 Japan T. & Co. Botad 202
500 Ralli Bros. Dholera 266 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Ready Red leafy. New	Ready. Average Old.
Bengal Superfine	230/35	.....
Bengal Fine	225/30	200
Bengal F.G.	220/25	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	209	255
Nagpur Savner Fine	290	255
Yeotmal Fine	280	.....
Arvi Fine	290	250
Amraoti Fine	280	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	235
Mulkapur Fine	275	220
Khandesh Fine	270	220
Muthia Fine	.....	200
Muthia F.G.	.....	180
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	340
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	315
Compta Good	.....	300
Jinja	.....	420
Busoga	.....	430

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 22.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh 537	15,186
Central India 84	13,803
Barsi and Nagar 55	14,311
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,942
Berar 2,133	56,205
Central Provinces 1,651	19,261
Total Oomras 4,460	120,708
Dholera 55	6,590
N.-W. Provinces 1,404	35,550
Rajputana 150	3,950
Sind-Punjab 519	10,097
Broach	5,316
Coompta & Dharwar 84	29,927
Western-Northerns 102	9,153
Cocoanada	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia 51	3,955
Persian	133
American	1,180
Egyptian and African	17,728
Comilla, Burma & other sors	65
Total 6,825	245,929

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.
1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.	This year.
Europe 2,592	152,997
Japan & China 855	146,661
Coast Ports	2,996
Up-country by Rail	20,355
Afloat in harbour for Europe.	
China and Japan	8,826
Total 3,447	331,835

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills 487.06

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 7 To 18 Points Lower.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The New York Cotton futures market opened yesterday at a decline of 2 to 3 points with December 17.60 and January 17.75. The census ginning report issued state 11,898,000 Bales to the close of 13th November as compared with 10,889,000 Bales at the end of October. The opening level was the highest as the session was easier on absence of any important buying and also owing to more favourable weather and Southern selling. At 11.15 lowest prices were reached when December was quoted 17.42 and January 17.56. Later on prices rallied and finally closed at a decline of 7 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 17.70c.

The New Orleun's Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot Cotton prices at a decline of 8 points at 17.49.

U. S. Ports amounted to 49,000 Bales and exports were 23,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points and closed at a further decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points at 9.83d. and sales amounted to 8,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures prices closed at a decline of 15 points and Empire Cotton futures declined 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Gruning and Co.:—

"Ginned 11,898,000 bales. Report is what was about expected South is offering more freely. Market acts as if tired."

Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also owing to more favourable weather and Southern selling.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., have received the following cable dated 21st Inst. (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Favour buying an all breaks, and recommend purchases of summer and more distant positions against sales of New York round about 85 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.	
December	17.51—.10
January	17.65—.11
March	17.94—.09
May	18.21—.07
July	18.28—.18
Middling Spot	17.70—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.	
December	17.49—.08
January	17.62—.08
Middling Spot	17.49—.08

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 21.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10.55 a.m.	
January	17.60
March	17.90
May	18.16
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.59
March	17.87
May	18.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Nov. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.75
Scinde, Fine	6.00
Scinde, Superfine	6.25
Bengal, Good	5.50
Bengal, Fully Good	5.75
Bengal, Fine	6.00
Oomra, Good	6.65
Oomra, Fully Good	6.95
Oomra, Fine	7.25
Broach, Fully Good	7.60
Broach, Fine	7.85
Broach, Superfine	8.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

November	14.29 plus .05
January	14.25—.15
March	14.41—.15
May	14.61—.15
July	14.81—.16
November	14.99—.23
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	15.00—.10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 21.

Smoked, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot d.8-1/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.	Opening	Closing.
November		9.41—.09
December		9.42—.09
January	9.46	9.42—.10
February		9.43—.10
March	9.64	9.50—.10
April		9.51—.10
May	9.61	9.57—.10
June		9.57—.10
July	9.66	9.62—.10
August		9.61—.10
September		9.61—.09
October	9.63	9.61—.09
November		9.61—.09
January, 1931		9.61—.09
Middling Spot		9.83 plus .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Nov. 21.	
Total Bullion	£132,800,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,300,000
Other Deposits	£ 97,100,000
Govt. Securities	£ 62,500,000
Other Securities	£ 30,000,000
Notes and Coin	£ 37,700,000
Notes in Circulation	£355,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.57 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec|Jan. shipment sellers £8-2-6.
Casterseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £18-15.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £22-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
April|March shipment sellers £20-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, ton.—
Dec|Jan. shipment Hull paid £18-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £23-7-6.

LINSEED, OIL.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 41|4-1|2.
Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Jan|April delivery sellers 39|9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Nov. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 11-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
December shipment sellers 42|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers 43|-.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat value 46|6.
Wheat, Choice. White Karachi, Parcels.—
Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Karachi, No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|9 sellers.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 11|10-1|2 sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|10-1|4 sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|10-3|4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 21.

Silver—No special feature. Very small business. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	22-3/4
Forward	22-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-31/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

Copper, Fraziers, £92
Yellow Metal, £71.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £19-
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £12-3/4.
Tin, English Ingots £185-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125.
National Bank £48-1/8.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 85-7/8.
Conversion Loan £74-3/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54-1/4.
Indian Stock 2-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £34.
Consols £53-3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £99-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1/2.

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HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

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THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs.) 00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71.21.055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71.21 055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

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P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
			11,120
23 Nov.	Macedonia*..		10,954
30 „	Morea ..		16,068
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
			16,611
21 „	Rawalpindi*		11,518
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		10,602
11 „	Kanpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*..		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Kanpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkundax..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH
With liberty to all at Fort Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30th Nov.	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec.	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „	Dumala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£84	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£90

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 23rd Nov	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.	
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P'Okha & O'Mandvi.	
27th „	Baroda ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
29th „	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi	
4th Dec.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.	
20th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
@Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	19 Nov.	2 3 Nov
Hakusan Maru ..	10409	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ San
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec.	13 an

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
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Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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I. WASHIO.
Manager.

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs.	296 Lakhs	Rs.	93 Lakhs.
1926	„	391 „	„	106 „
1927	„	468 „	„	122 „
1928	„	585 „	„	140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10 per Annum | 1927 „ 25 per Annum
THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.
For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

Dazzling Smiles
Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

6-29-29

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 2/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th standard, desirous of learning Compounding; apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.
A 33095

WANTED for Bombay, India and Burma, influential and creditable AGENTS on pay or good Commission for Free Insurance business. See or write M. H. AHMEDBHAI KESHAVJI & CO., Sole Agents The New Bombay Banking Corporation, Ld., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R2017

WANTED.—PHYSICIANS for SIND FLOOD RELIEF WORK in Sind, on adequate salaries and travelling allowances for 10 weeks. CHAIRMAN, Executive Committee, Sind Relief Fund, Machhimani Road, Karachi.
A

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Only 17 Dt. Organising Inspectors, 13 Sub-inspectors and 8 Supervisors on a fixed salary of Rs. 200-10-285, Rs. 100-5-140 and Rs. 65-5-100. Desiring people will have to remit Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 8 respectively with their applications to qualify themselves. Good prospects for deserving people. In case of non-acceptance 1/2 the amount will only be refunded. Should reach the undersigned on or before 26th. Dec. 1929. This advt. will not appear again. P. VENKATRAO, Business Organiser, Lakkapandir St. Vizianagram City, B. N. Ry.
A R2002

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.

Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator. Certificates of Competency are granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India, after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to—THE PRINCIPAL BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Experienced BOOKING CLERKS for a Cinema concern to represent in Punjab and Madras. Territories. Men with experience in Import and Export business will be preferred. Apply Box No. 2394, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2020

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—"MALAKOFF LODGE," a large BUNGALOW at Mount Pleasant Road, with a big compound, motor garage, stable and servant quarters. Apply D. F. Cama, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
C R2012

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K. Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
R2023

MEDICAL Bath and Massage by expert Nurses open daily from 10 to 9 p.m. Room 67, Fourth Floor, Dhan Mahal, in Jermahal State, Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao.
R2024

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH is being sought for an Afghan girl of a very respectable family, well educated in French, English, Music, Etc and accomplished. No caste restrictions. Only those in Imperial Service or of equal status need apply with full particulars which will be kept confidential to Box No. 2393, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 2018

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Second Hand Three Belt CALENDAR MACHINE. Must be in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 2392, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2022

DIRECT negotiations are invited from willing sellers of cotton mills in Bombay or abroad by Box No. 2391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T. R2016

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENTS GARMENTS of all kinds prepared at moderate rates. Tailoring and Cutting Taught Easy terms, one Illustrated Book in English, Marathi and Gujrathi on Cutting, 20 Fashion Plates 8" (latest European styles) and one 36" large Plate offered for Rs. 20. Combined separately:—Book Rs. 12, 20 Small Plates, large Plates Rs. 8. Post Free. Apply: KAPURS, American Diplomed Cutter Master, Mugbhat, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R2015

BEST And CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books, 1930 Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books, KING & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T R2014

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. S. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR COAL WORK.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, as Agents of The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., invite Tenders as under for the year 1930:—

Tenderers are requested to submit their inclusive rates for:—

TENDER NO. 1:

(a) Transporting coal from alongside collier and trimming in bunkers of steamers, either in the stream or in the Docks.

(b) Transporting coal from alongside collier and landing and stacking on the Company's coal grounds.

(c) Loading and transporting coal by boat from the Company's coal grounds and trimming in bunkers of vessels either in the Docks or in the stream.

TENDER NO 2:

The same details as for Tender No. 1, but excluding boat-hire.

Rates are required to be inclusive, and should cover work by day and by night, and on Sundays and Holidays.

Tenderers are required to indicate the minimum quantities they can guarantee they can handle by day and by night.

All tenders must reach the undersigned by registered post by noon on the 2nd December, 1929, and the covers must bear the words "Coal Tender".

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
33109

NOTICE.

Mr. Ghanshyamdas Bodulal has been carrying business at Mehkar Khamgaon and other places in the name of Narayanlal Ghanshyamdas. As there should be no misunderstanding I hereby give notice that I am not and was never interested in his business as a partner.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.
33119

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD.

14-17 Cross St., Hatton Garden, London, E. C. 1.

We have much pleasure in advising all our numerous clients that an arrangement has been made with a view to terminating the confusion which has arisen owing to the similarity between our name and that of Messrs. Baird & Tatlock Ltd., of Glasgow who for some years past have been trading in association with Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd. These companies will henceforth trade under the name of Griffin & Tatlock Ltd., We shall continue to trade under the name of BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD., and shall therefore be the only firm using the name of "Baird & Tatlock", in any form whatever.

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON) LTD.,
EASTERN BRANCH,
Avenue House, P.O. Box. 2169

Large stocks are now available at our EASTERN BRANCH, and the repair and service depot will be able to undertake any work from the beginning of December.
33143

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE CALLED for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building upto 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 28th November, 1929, for the purchase of old records either in lot or per Ton. Records available for sale can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, Goods.
33144

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 375 tons of asphalt for surface dressing of roads, (2) 250 tons of residual asphalt of suitable penetration for plant-mixed work, and (3) 75,000 settstones, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21-11-1929.
33145

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. ABDOOLALI EBRAHIM, Matches, Manufacturers, of Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, that it has come to our clients knowledge that some designing person or persons are going to up-country Merchants, trading in Matches and representing themselves to be our clients Agents are taking advances from such Merchants on the pretext of securing orders in the name of our clients firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. The Public are therefore hereby warned against advancing any moneys to or placing any orders or in any way dealing with any such person or persons on behalf of our clients said firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. Our clients have no Agent or Agents up-country for canvassing orders for Matches on their behalf except the "Frontier Match Agency" in the Punjab, who also have no authority to take any advance of moneys on behalf of our clients. If in spite of this warning any one deals with any person or persons pretending to be our clients Agent or Agents he will do so at his own risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1929.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdoolali Ebrahim.
33139

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMUSJI BAPUJI GAZDAR and ARDESHIR HORMUSJI GAZDAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property with the buildings standing thereon and the machinery erected thereon and the furniture, Motor Lorry and other articles lying thereon together with the factory called "Albert Dyeing and Bleaching Mills" to our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, exhange, Mortage, Charge, trust, lease, lien, possession, maintenance, gift, easement, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (out of which the pieces or parcels bearing New Survey Nos. 5|2927 and 3|2928 are redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement and the sheds of corrugated iron sheets standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3057 (three thousand and fifty seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, Worli (Mingoot-Mandly) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and which premises are together with other pieces registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos.

Collectors Old No.		Collectors New No.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.
109-181-332	D	12023	..	5|2927
124		12040	..	2|2927
131, 184, 133		12050	..	
378, 398		12060	..	3|2927
184, 410 & 414		12126	..	
185-186-290 and 307.	A	12127	..	3|2928

and which premises together with other premises are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Old Nos. 1893, 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902 and Old Street Nos. 889-391-895-896 and 898 and are now assessed under G Ward Nos. 1893 and 1902 and Street Nos. 889 and 898 and which premises form part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 787|3 of Lower Parel Division and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulabhai Fazalbhai, on or towards the South partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Kooverji N. Mehta, on or towards the West partly by the property bearing Cadastral No. 1|787 and partly by the property bearing Cadastral No. 286, on or towards the East partly by the property of Abdulabhai Fazalbhai and partly by the property of Pearl Mills.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1929.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33117

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT BOMBAY
18, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.
Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cut Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10 per carat.
Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.,
General Muthiah Mudaly Street, MADRAS.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Sagacity
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, GUEST HOUSE, AND OTHER OUTHOUSES SITUATE AT YERODA ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2500 of 1927, on the file of the said High Court, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th December, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the following immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Monje Yeroda and Monje Bapodi, Tukdi Poona, Pot Tukdi, and Sub-Registry of Haveli and bearing Survey Nos. 5 and 6, Hisa No 2, made into one lot and admeasuring 4 acres and 36 gunthas, according to the title deeds and 5 acres and 14 gunthas, according to Government Records, be the same more or less and together with the bungalow, guest house outhouses, servants' quarters stables, compound wall and other structures thereon, and bounded on the East partly by the Yeroda Jail Road, and partly by Survey No. 7|2, on the West by Survey No 9|2, on the North partly by Survey No. 8|1, partly by Survey No 6|1, and partly by Survey No. 7|2 and on the South by Survey No 4B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. Attorneys for Bai Sarubai, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras freehold land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Foras Road, admeasuring about 96 sq yards bearing Collector's Old Nos 449, 450, New No. 13960, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 6980 Cadastral Survey No. 88 Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under old "E" Ward Nos 3062, 3063, 64 Street Nos. 191, 193 195, 197, 199, New "D" Ward No 4901, Street No. 141 and bounded on the East by the Municipal garden, on the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Abdulla and others, on the North by the property of Framji Davar and on the South by Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2457 of 1924 (Dada Karim vs. Ahmed Suleman and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 10th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Third Row now known as Don Tad Street, containing about 559 square yards according to the muniments of title and about 553 square yards by actual admeasurement, out of which about 237 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure and the remaining about 316 square yards are described as Government newly assessed tenure, bearing Collector's Old No. 1349, New Nos. 7117, 7510, Old Survey No. 1511, New Survey Nos. 2985, 2983, Cadastral Survey No. 1426 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward Nos. 2762-2763, Street Nos 268, 270-272, and bounded on the North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai and others, on the South by the property of Chawakaran Killot Kaka, on the West by the sweeper's passage beyond which the property of Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others, and on the East by Don Tad Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN KATHIAWAD.

—:o:—

DEPUTATION T OWAIT ON JAM SAHEB.

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 19.

During the week-end, His Highness the Jam Saheb returned from England by the Mail Steamer "Narkunda." Rousing reception greeted His Highness at the mole as well as at Jamnagar. The Jamnagar Prajamandal of Bombay, it will be remembered, in a public meeting in May last, appointed a Committee of Inquiry about the hardships of Ijaras, etc., prevailing at Jamnagar, presided over by Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A.

This Committee and the Prajamandal of Bombay wisely refrained from any hostile demonstration intended by some busy bodies. However, under the auspices of Kathiawad Prajamandal, a meeting was held at Hirabag protesting against the unfair treatment, the Committee received at the hands of the authorities.

The Inquiry Committee of the Jamnagar Prajamandal, Bombay have submitted, thereafter, its report in a public meeting at Bombay, Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji presiding. The meeting adopted the report and it is learnt that a deputation is to wait on His Highness for the redress of the grievances of the Jamnagar subjects. One wishes wiser counsels will prelvail and the proposed deputation will have their say and the hardships of the subjects will be removed.

WADHWAN STATE CONFERENCE.

The Wadhwan State subjects are going to hold a Conference in December next to discuss their local questions. Sanghavi Mohanlal Pamberdas is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is the happy sign of the times that the state subjects are awakening to their sense of duty. Bhavnagar, Wankaner and Rajkot are holding their Conferences every year and Wadhwan now follows. What about Junagad, Jamnagar and Morvi?

Obstacles and difficulties often arise in the beginning of uplift but persistent efforts on right constitutional lines are sure to overcome them.

GONDAL ENFETE.

Gondal was all enfete during October. The occasion was the 65th birth day of H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Bhagwatsinhji. Everybody is proud of the simple life that Thakore Saheb leads. The claim that Gondal administration is an ideal one is not easily to be believed. When one thinks of the catalogue of complaints, put before the general public, one is tempted to doubt the reality of all these addresses and illuminations.

It is in the interest of the ruler and the rules that the complaints, if any, be removed and then these congratulations will have their true value.

Junagad Diwan is to meet the influential members of the Hindu community from Bombay about the Gupta-prayag question, agitating the public mind of Kathiawad, and therefore I reserve comments and await result. It will be beneficial if all those concerned may wait and see.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

Further contributions to H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund have been received as under:—

Amount already announced Rs. 4,71,464-3-5; Mr. Raragao Gamji, Rs. 500; The staff of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., (H. O. Bombay), Rs. 105; The Mamlatdar, Taloda, Rs. 200; Mr. Ramakant Jayshanker Patil, Rs. 80; Amounts under Rs. 10 collected by Mr. O.R. Idnani, Rs. 52-5; Mr. Ghanshamprasad K. Dave, Rs. 51; Lt.-Col. R. C. Burke, Rs. 50; Dr. S. Sanjiva Rau, Rs. 50.

H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Rs. 25,000; The Administrator of Jawhar on behalf of Minor Raja, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Devaji Mahomad, Rs. 351; Proceeds of the benefit Performance given by Prof. Eknathmurti, Rs. 269-3; Mr. Pestonji Edulji Kalyaniwala, Rs. 125; The Mamlatdar, Navapur, Rs. 107-14; Mr. Akbarsaheb Allsaheb Divkar, Rs. 100; Mr. Abubaker Ismail, Rs. 100; The officers and staff of Development Department, Rs. 87-1-1; Mr. B. B. Patel, Rs. 51; Mr. Kanji M. Shroff, Rs. 51; Mr. M. D. Bhat, Rs. 50; Mr. Abdul Gafoor G. Don, Rs. 50; Mr. Mahadu Pandu Tandel, Rs. 50; Mr. Husseinbhoy Devaji, Rs. 50; Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Rs. 50; Mr. Gajanan Vinayakrao, Rs. 50.

Lahore.—Mr. Dewanchand Sharma, Senior Professor of English in the D. A. V. College and University Lecturer, is a candidate for the Fellowship of the Punjab University Senate, and he is receiving influential support from the Press and the public.—Free Press.

Allahabad.—The Working Committee of the United Provinces Depressed Classes Association recorded last night a resolution

Lucknow.—His Excellency, the Governor of U. P. will hold an investure Durbar at Lucknow on December 19.—Free Press.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

The Strange Romance of a dainty Follies Bergeres Girl and the monkey who talked and made love to her!

TO-NIGHT

"THE MONKEY TALKS"

THIS WEEK

Pathos and Humour— Suspense and Thrills

THE SENSATIONAL NOVELTY STAGE HIT OF NEW YORK AND PARIS WITH

OLIVE BORDEN AND DON ALVAREDO

The Monkey Talks and Paris Gasps!— A Mystery Comedy Drama— "THE MONKEY TALKS"

The Programme Includes Another Two Reel Comedy and the Latest Pathe Super Gazette

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD,

A hit upon a new background for movie thrillers. A most sensational drama of the day.

One O'Clock IN THE Morning

The star of stars in a most powerful story full of actions and grips. You just can't afford to miss it,

TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. Saturday, Sunday and Friday At 3-30 P.M.

Also LARRY SEMON 2 Reels Comic.

EDDIE POLO

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK.

Imperial Cinema

Presents

Here is a picture you are wanting to see for some time.

Miss ERMELINE

Supported by E. BILLIMORIA

will give you cheer you up.

Come and see it TO-NIGHT.

Time and Prices as usual.

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)

Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Super Stunt Picture

"The Challenge"

Featuring: Miss ERMELINE and Supported by E. BILLIMORIA.

Written and Directed by Mr. B. P. MISRA, B. A.

PLEASE NOTE:—To all the producers of Indian Film Companies this "CHALLENGE" is itself a CHALLENGE for thrills, stunts and romance presented by it. The story is also very charming and will keep you spell bound from start to end.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

COMING:— Kohinoor United Artists Picture "THE LOVERS"

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6.30 & 10 P.M.

The Greatest Love!

SWEETHEART or mother — whose love was greater? A heart-gripping answer in

The FIRE BRIGADE

—the perfect screen entertainment. Romance, throbs, against a back-ground of magnificent thrills!

Free List Suspended.

SECOND WEEK

PANJAB KESARI

OR

THE LION of PANJAB

A Superfine Kohinoor Production Written by renowned Cinema Film Writer **Mr. DAVE** and Directed by the well-known Director **Mr. HOMI MASTER.**

You are Cordially invited to your happy hours at the

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

THE NEW SKATING RINK

Now in Full Swing.

NEW and Novel Attractions weekly.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.

Don't miss to see and hear the Songs of wellknown,

Mrs. HIRABAI BADODEKAR,

who is playing as a SUBHADRA.

SATURDAY 23-11-29 AT 8-30 P.M.

SAUBHADRA

Arjun Suresh Baboo. Subhadra, Mrs. Hirabai.

Krishna Sawai Gandharwa. Rukamini, Mrs. Kamalabai.

SUNDAY 24-11-29 at 3-15 P. M.

New Drama New Drama

"MANAPAMAN"

Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI,

Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.

Plan of the Tickets are open from 8 to 11 and 4 to 8 at the Theatre

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VICTORIA CARNIVAL

SEE OUR SEVEN LATEST FEATURE SENSATIONS

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3 MOUNTAIN SLIDE, 6 AMERICAN VARIETY SHOW,

7 CIRCUS SIDE SHOWS Etc.

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Entrance-Annas 2 only. Other Shows Extra.

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Terror of the Hill

The story of an outlaw full of thrills and stunts—story that will remind you of ROBIN HOOD.

Featuring Mr. NAVINCHANDRA

Supported by Miss RAJKUMARI and Mr. KUKREJA

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 p. m.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. At 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation!

BUCK PRIVATES

Starring

LYA de PUTTI

MALCOLM McGREGOR

with ZASU PITTS

A Smashing Human Comedy!

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One of the Most Amazing Confessions ever told:

THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.

A Paramount All talking picture? WITH

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Acrobatic Dancers In a Complete change of Programme.

In conjunction with

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Featuring IVOR NOVELLO. an all British Production.

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SANDHURST ROAD.

Next Week "THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY" *Next Saturday*

With

Francis Ford—Joe Bonomo Sheldon Lewis—Grace Cunard Rosemary Theby—Francis Ford Jr.

Thirteen Serial Stars in NEW CHAPTER PLAY!

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Will be Screened from

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At

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Grant Road. BOMBAY,

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If the worry and strain of business is affecting your nerves, you will find that a cup of delicious "Ovaltine", a delicious combination of the finest ripe barley malt, creamy milk and cocoa, soothes the nerves and imparts new life to body and brain. Business men find that their daily cup of "Ovaltine" helps them to concentrate, prevents fatigue and promotes vigorous health.

"Ovaltine" is a Tonic Food Beverage, highly nourishing, strengthening and re-vitalizing. It allays digestive unrest and, taken at night, just before retiring, it induces sound peaceful sleep. You awake invigorated and ready for a full day's work.

Your servant can prepare "Ovaltine" in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand in course of manufacture.

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Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

CASH DIVIDENDS

are provided by all good investments.

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NO OBJECTION TO "RED" MONEY.

—:o:—

Uncle Sam Reaps Rich Harvest From Russia.

SOVIET CONTRACTS WITH U. S. FIRMS.

A watch factory and an alarm clock plant all complete and actually working—that was what Comrade V. V. Kuybyshev wanted to buy and have shipped to Soviet Russia. Shrewd Comrade Kuybyshev is Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council. He has had experience buying separate tools and machines abroad which somehow have not seemed to fit and work together as a proper factory when set up in Russia by Russians. Therefore not long ago Comrade Kuybyshev sent to the U. S. two stout, sagacious men his trustiest lieutenants, to find a leading maker of alarm clocks and a successful watch manufacturer who would shut down their whirring, profitable plants and set them, out, lock, stock and gadget. When the very same factories were set up and started whirring in Russia exactly as they had whirred in the U. S. there ought not to be —reasoned shrewd Comrade Kuybyshev—the lightest possility that they could fail to turn out alarm clocks and watches at a rate never known before in Russia.

U. S. CLOCKS RUSSIA.

Very quietly the two stout, sagacious agents of Comrade Kuybyshev came among U. S. clock and watch folk two months ago. One of the two is Chairman A. M. Bodrov of the Soviet Precision Machinery Trust which to-day makes old fashioned pendulum clocks at the rate of one million per year. The other Comrade was Technical Director I. G. Sarkin of the Trust. Together they sleuthed among the clockeries and watcheries of New York and the Mid west, negotiating discreetly. Then they returned to Moscow. Until last week was their secret mission their success announced.

Factories soon to stop and be dismantled are Canton, Ohio Dueber-Hampden Watch Co. and the Ansonia Clock Co. of Brooklyn. The Ansonia Co.—as many an early riser knows—are pioneering popularizers of "square" alram clocks a nationally advertised variant that has sold lustily. Dueber Hampden watches should sell in Russia for about two roubles (dol 1). Both companies will at once build new plants to replace those sold to the Reds.

Announcing the purchase last week, Comrade officials of the Soviet Amtorg Trading Corp. in Manhattan refused to divulge the price paid, said that the two plants will be set up and functioning in Russia by 1931, hoped that they will produce every year 1,000,000 cheap watches, 200,000 medium priced watches, 1,000,000 alarm clocks, 500,000 wall and electric clocks.

OVER 2000 U. S. FIRMS DEAL WITH SOVIET.

Reviewing the Soviet-U. S. trade situation last week, big, jovial loosely clad Comrade Saul G. Bron Chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corp. observed that his organization alone purchased for the Soviet Government two years ago dols 2,500,000 worth of U. S. goods, bought dols. 11,000,000 last year is buying dols. 25,000,000 worth in 1929. Declaring that more than 2,000 U. S. firms are now trading with Soviet Russia and have reaped orders totaling dols. 430,000,000 in the past six years. Chairman Bron estimated that before Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin completes his famed Five Year Programme of "Industrializing Russia" (Time, Sept. 9) an additional billion dollars' worth of Soviet orders will have been placed in the U. S.

When he first came to Manhattan three years ago cheerful Comrade Bron used to ask business acquaintances why the U. S. did not recognize Soviet Russia. To-day he considers that question academic and rather secondary importance. Commercial recognition of the Soviet Union by U. S. industry is now whole-hearted, enthusiastic. In the past six years dols. 110,000,000 of U. S. cash has been spent for Russian goods. Colossal outstanding contracts between the Soviet Union and U. S. firms are:

SETTING UP "AUSTINGRAD."

dols. 50,000,000 to the Austin Co. of Cleveland for constructing in the next 15 months an entire Soviet city of 25,000 tentatively named "Austingrad" (Time, Sept. 16.)

Dols. 30,000,000 to the Ford Motor Co. for automobile parts which will be assembled in Russia during the next four years until local plants contracted for get into production.

Dols. 25,000,000 to the Longacre Engineering and Construction Co. Inc. of Manhattan, for apartment houses to be built in Moscow.

Dols. 15,000,000 to the C. F. Seabrook Co. of Manhattan to perform part of the work of constructing a huge new network of Soviet highways.

Dols. 10,000,000 to the Nitrogen Engineering Corp. of Manhattan for a giant ammonia fertilizer plant.

In addition the Soviet Government is expending dols. 100,000,000 on dams and hydro-electric development of the Dnieper River, with Hugh L. Cooper and Co. of Manhattan acting as consulting engineers, the generators to be furnished by International General Electric Co. Also dols. 115,000,000 has just been appropriated for the development of coal mining in the Soviet Union and three leading U. S. mining and engineering firms have recently contracted to act as consultants: 1) Allen and Garcia Co. of Chicago; 2) Stuart, James and Cooke, Inc., of Manhattan; 3) Roberts and Schaefer Co. of Chicago.

Said Chairman Bron proudly last week: "The objective is to realize an ambitious program which calls for an increase in our coal production of from 35,000,000 tons last year to 75,000,000 in 1933 at the end of the Five Pear Programme."—"Time."

EDUCATION IN SIND.

—:o:—

Govt. Deny Backwardness In Encouragement.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MUSLIM ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor received an address from the Sind Muhammadan Association on Thursday. In the course of his reply, after referring to the recent calamities from which Sind suffered, and the Government's relief measures, and also to the proposed Land Alienation Bill, His Excellency said:—

Turning to educational matters, I fully sympathise with your desire to build a Muslim Hostel at Karachi, and I am glad to find that considerable progress has already been made towards the attainment of this object. The Government have already approved the formation of a Board of Trustees under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, and have authorised the Trust to appeal for funds, and they will be prepared to make a revenue free grant of a site when a formal application is received from the Board of Trustees. I am sure that Mussalmans will not be backward in contributing to this excellent cause.

As regards the Sind Madressah, I find that this institution has always been treated with special consideration, and has been in receipt of larger amounts of grants than would ordinarily have been admissible to it. The question of fixing the amount of a permanent grant to the Madressah is already under consideration, but will depend upon the effect of the efforts made by the authorities of the institution to improve its financial position by making retrenchment in expenditure and raising fees. I trust that its financial position will soon be stabilised, and that the matter will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to you.

GOVERNMENT NOT BACKWARD.

I cannot altogether agree with your verdict that the Government have been backward in encouraging your Primary or Secondary education, for it has always been the policy of the Government to distribute the available funds as equitably as possible among all parts of the Presidency, including Sind. I find indeed that in the matter of sanctioning schemes for the expansion of Primary Education, Sind has been treated, if anything, more favourably than other parts of the Presidency.

You have referred to the small proportion of Muhammadans in Government service in Sind, and you have correctly quoted the Government orders, which prescribe a minimum recruitment of 40 per cent for Muhammadans in Sind. I am not altogether clear what is meant by asking that these orders should be made retrospective, since obviously the matter is not one which admits of retrospective action. If you refer to the future, I may remind you that the percentage of recruitment laid down by the Government is a minimum and not a maximum, and, if suitable candidates are forthcoming, there is no bar against the recruitment of a higher percentage. Whether such candidates are forthcoming or not will of course depend largely on the assistance and lead given by this body.

POLICE FORCE.

Your allusion to the instances of corruption in the Police Force has touched on an important subject which has lately some under the close examination of my Government in considering the report which has lately come under part of the Cattle Theft Committee. In dealing with that report my Government gave a public indication of their conviction that, while every attempt is being and will be made to maintain and improve the standard of honesty in the Police Force, progress must depend chiefly on the state of public opinion and the co-operation of the public to secure this end. I trust that you and the public you represent will co-operate with Government in that way.

****

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In 1929 a big workshop of 7 Lacs Electrically equipped.

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Its growth by such leaps and bounds is due to the selfless efforts of House of Laborers Ltd.,—the organisation embodying the genius for Economy, Efficiency and honesty of purpose.

Capital Rs. 10,00,000. **Each Share Rs. 25/-**

Highly Appreciated by eminent visitors like :—

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. Raj Gopalachariar, Dr. Sudhindra Bose (U.S.A.), Mr. Weston, Director of Industries, Government of Bengal, Mr. Redcliff, Electrical Advisor, Government of Bengal, and others.

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THE URS FAIR OF THE KHWAJA SAHIB

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FROM ALL STATIONS 100 MILES DISTANT FROM

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N.B.—Concession Return Fares will be issued from 29th November 1929 to 8th December 1929 and will be available for completion of the Return Journey upto Midnight 16th December 1929.

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Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details one year Rs. 10. Five years monthly details Rs. 7-8.

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A Sore throat brought about by cold or change of weather may give you a world of worry. Rub a little balm on the throat and get quick relief.
Buy a bottle at any Chemist or Store.
NO MINERAL FAT OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS
Known For over 44 years and used throughout the world
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
a little does a lot

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor General of Portuguese-India.

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Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.

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BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.—A meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be held at 8-30 p.m., to-night (Saturday), at Khandke Building No. 1, Dadar, when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 3rd Bn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CAPITAL LEVY.—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "The Principle of Capital Levy" to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will deliver the inaugural address for the November-March session of the Brotherhood at the Headquarters, to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

SCOUTS' MEETING.—A public meeting will be held on behalf of Dadar Scouts and Local Institutions to-day (Saturday), to congratulate Messrs. V. K. Joshi, M.A., S. T. C. (Principal, G. E. Institute) and Scout-master K. D. Padwal who had been abroad to attend the International Jamboree of Scouts at Birkenhead, when Mr. G. B. Kher, will preside. The place of the meeting is Maidan, near B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra, to-day, (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON QURAN.—Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Akhwan Hall, 168-171, Bellasis Road, next to the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend.

—:o:—

The All-India Workers for the Defectives' Association, will hold a Variety Exhibition and Combined Demonstration, in Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, to-day (Saturday), when Hon. Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, will preside. The exhibition is free and will be held from 2 to 4-30 p.m. The demonstration for which no entrance fee is charged will be given at 5 p.m.

IS YOUR SKIN BROKEN-OUT?

ZAM-BUK QUICKLY HEALS ITCHING PIMPLES, RASHES, ECZEMA, ETC.

Your skin being the most exposed part of the body soon suffers from injury and disease. Hot suns burn it, winds roughen and chafe it, insects bite and poison it, and so disease finds its way into the broken tissues. That which at first is but a small sore place, pimple, or rash may, in a few days, become an attack of fiery eczema, ulcers, poisoned sores, or ringworm.

To keep your skin flexible and healthy and guard it against disfiguring disease, apply Zam-Buk at the least sign of soreness or inflammation. The rich herbal essences in this refined ointment will sink into the pores and have a purifying influence on the underlying tissues. Zam-Buk kills and excludes poison germs, it quickly soothes pain and itching, draws all corruption out of the tissues, and grows new healthy skin. Zam-Buk is guaranteed to contain no animal fat. It is a scientifically prepared skin medicine purely herbal in composition.

For eczema, ulcers, psoriasis, prickly heat, Dhobi's itch, bad legs, poisoned wounds, Barber's rash, ringworm, heat sores and swellings, pimples, rashes, boils, piles, sore feet, and insect bites, Zam-Buk is a world-famed cure. All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

MAHILA MANDAL PAREL.—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League) a lecture on "Changes in the educational system for women" will be delivered by Mrs. Sitabai Annagiri of the Arya Mahila Samaj, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Saturday next, 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devkaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, on Saturday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD AND GEETA CLASSES.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas Bunglow, Borivli, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Nominations only proposed and seconded by the Congress members who are on the roll of this Committee on the 1st of Oct. 29 are invited for three Delegates' seats for the Lahore Congress upto 10 a.m. (S. T.), on the 20th Nov. 1929, at the Committees office. In case of Contest the following will take place on the 30th of Nov. 1929 between 2 and 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the above place. Messrs. V. K. Kale and S. D. Palekar have been appointed Scrutinizers and Mr. J. Manjrekar as polling officer. Those who like to contest must also be members of this Committee on the 1st of Oct. 1929.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.—The November number of the "Young Liberator" (Youth Conference number) will be published to-day (Saturday). Among the many interesting articles are "Youth and Student Movements" by Benoy Banerji; "Man his own Architect" by Prof. Devidayal Vermani; "Social Roots of Act" by C. G. Shah; and "Vanzetti before execution" (A soliloquy). Many other reputed writers in India and abroad have contributed to this number. The front page of the Magazine contains a beautiful photo of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—A conversational meeting of members will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, when Dr. M. S. Patel will speak on "College Life in America".

Members are also informed that tickets to the Union's text for the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Tournament are now available. Tickets can be had from the General Secretaries.

BAND IN FORT.—The Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Regt. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. March, Ivanhoe, W. W. Sayer, B. M., B. B. & C. I. Rly, Regt.; 2. Overture, Light Cavalry, Suppe; 3. Selection, The Mikado, Sullivan; 4. Handel's Celebrated, Largo, Handel; 5. A Dream Picture, The Hantom Bridge, Mydleton; 6. Selection II Trovatore, Verdi; 7. Selection, Hold Everything, Meyer; 8. Potpourri, Melodious Memories, Fincke.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mails Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The steamer "Clan Macbeth" left London on the evening of the 20th instant.

SPORTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Bhagini Samaj, Indian Women's Association, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, Guzzar Ladies' Social Club, Vanita Vishram Sports will take place to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in open space behind Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road. Members above 16 years of age and their girls of 8 to 14 years of age will be entitled to take part in the sports. Three prizes will be awarded for each item. Those who are willing to take part in the sports should come quarter of an hour before the time announced. All women are invited.

WHITLEY COMMISION AND CORPORATION.

—:o:—

How The Memorandum Was Rushed Through.

The Hon. Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, issues the following to the Press:—

By methods which need not be described a matter of such importance as the question of submitting a memorandum to the Whitley Commission, a memorandum prepared by a Subordinate Committee without the authority and sanction of the Corporation, has been rushed through. For a correct appreciation of the exact position of the Municipal Corporation in relation to the Whitley Commission it is necessary briefly to state the circumstances under which the proposition of Mr. Gamadia asking the Corporation to approve and adopt his memorandum has been declared to have been passed by the House.

"ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

On Monday the 18th instant the Corporation met to discuss various items on the agenda and at the tag-end of the meeting the House was asked to vote for Mr. Gamadia's proposition. Apart from the propriety of dealing with a question of such importance in such a hurry, it is unfair to the Corporation which was deprived of the reasonable chance of a fair and square debate. In spite of this during whatever debate there could have been, Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment which was never put to vote. No legal opinion is necessary to deprecate this violation of elementary principles of constitutional procedure. But be it said to the credit of the President that he soon realised his mistake and in trying to repair it committed an unfortunate error of judgment. It should be noted here that twice before the Corporation had refused priority when asked for to consider the subject matter of Mr. Gamadia's proposition, thus making it quite plain that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is absolutely indifferent towards the Whitley Commission.

CONGRESS AND NATIONALIST PROTEST.

The President called a special meeting of the Corporation to vote upon the amendment and the proposition on Thursday last. We are not concerned with the point raised by Mr. Mohanlal Desaid that as the Corporation had once come to a decision, the question should not be reopened for three months. It may be that the meeting was legally in order as the previous decision was illegal and incomplete. What we are concerned about is the authority of the decision taken at the latter meeting. To judge from the reports in the press, the Nationalist members pointed out that this meeting was highly unconstitutional and it would be establishing an absurd precedent if they proceeded with the business. They rightly demanded that full opportunity should be given to the House to discuss the question, holding that the meeting that was being called under the circumstances hardly could provide a reasonable and fair opportunity to the Corporation to record its considered opinion on an important matter. It is inexplicable why this question could not have been considered in a properly called meeting. Hence the Congress and Nationalist members refused to take part in the proceedings as a protest. It cannot be reasonably asserted that the Corporation has had a fair chance of expressing itself fully on the proposition. Under the circumstances if the Whitley Commission chooses to accept the memorandum, the public will know to assess the value of co-operation this Commission is said to have received.

INDIAN AIR MAIL DELAYED AGAIN.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The Indian Air mail which is due on Saturday is expected to arrive on Monday, 25th.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	17.65
To-day's Opening Rate	17.57
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.48
Difference	—.17

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation 317 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	9.42
To-day's Opening Rate	9.44
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.01

LORD PEEL IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Studying At First Hand India's Political Situation.

The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, the Right Hon. Viscount Gage, Sir Hugh Cocke, M.L.A., and Lady Yule arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana".

Interviewed regarding the object of his visit to India, Viscount Peel, ex-Secretary of State for India, said that his object was to study, first hand, the political situation in this country. He declared that he would be here for a month, after which he would visit Burma.

Both Viscount Peel and Viscount Gage are staying at Government House.

F. WARD D. C. C.

—:o:—

Annual Meeting To Be Held To-morrow.

As already announced the annual general meeting of the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Krishna Building No. (1-2) Quadrangle. Printed Reports of the work done together with the audited statement of accounts will be distributed among the members at the meeting. Copies can also be had at the office of the Committee, Kawarana Building, Parel. Before the meeting commences the National Flag salutation ceremony will take place at 8 a.m. (S. T.). All members are requested to attend.

SUIT AGAINST FILM-STAR.

—:o:—

Consent Decree Obtained.

The Hon. Justice Sir Norman Kemp at the High Court heard the notice of motion made on behalf of the Imperial Film Company of Bombay claiming an injunction against a film-actor Vithal Raghunath Bargir for breach of agreement of service.

The Plaintiff's case was that the Defendant in pursuance of an agreement joined the Plaintiff Company from 20th September 1929 and thereafter regularly attended at the studio of the Plaintiffs. He was allocated by the Plaintiffs in their new film called 'Ram-Rahim," the part of "Ram being the hero of the said film. The Defendant in the 2nd week of October 1929 accompanied the staff of the Plaintiff Company to Baroda for out-door scenes. But he abruptly ceased to attend to his duties from 15th day of October 1929. The Plaintiffs were surprised to find on the 17th day of October that the defendant in breach of his agreement with the Plaintiffs had joined the services of a rival company called "The Suresh Film Company" started by one Mr. Nanubhai B. Desai.

Nanubhai Desai first entered into a partnership agreement with the Plaintiffs and one Vasantrai A. Desai for starting a new Film Company at Chowpatty under the name and style of 'The Saga Film Company.' The said agreement was signed by all the partners and the necessary bungalow was taken on lease. However due to some difference of opinion on certain points the said partnership was dissolved in the 2nd week of October 1929. The said Nanubhai Desai immediately there after started his own Company under the name and style of The Suresh Film Company on the 12th day of October 1929 at Dadar and he is alleged to have induced the defendant to leave the services of the Plaintiffs, knowing full well that he was in their employ under an agreement entered into between them in that behalf. On the 19th day of October 1929 the Plaintiffs got advertisements published in the Local Newspapers intimating to the public and in particular those concerned in the Film industry about the agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant and warning them not to engage the services of the defendant in breach of such agreement.

UNFINISHED FILM.

The Plaintiffs further say that the conduct of the defendant amounts to a breach of the agreement and the plaintiffs will be put to irreparable loss, and the unfinished film of "Ram-Rahim cannot be completed until the defendant rejoins the services of the plaintiffs. They, therefore, prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendant from working in any other film company except the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Natverlal and Co., appeared for the Plaintiff. The Advocate-General appeared for the Defendant.

In this case, a consent decree was taken by which plaintiffs agreed to raise the defendant's salary from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750 and varied the period of the contract to a year and a half. On these terms, the agreement was to be allowed to stand.

MUNICIPAL WARD COMMITTEES.

—:o:—

Draft Resolutions At Joint Conference.

The following are draft resolutions that will be considered at First Sessions of the Joint Conference of the Ward Local Committees constituted under Bye-law No. 7 (4) of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, to be held to-day (Saturday.)

That in view of the fact that Ward Local Committee are essential to organise and successfully carry out the various provisions of Compulsory Education Act, the Conference is of opinion that it should be obligatory upon the Corporation, under the Bombay Municipal Act, to appoint Local Committees especially in those Wards where compulsion has been introduced and that the Act should be so amended.

That the Conference recommends to the Corporation that a Local Committee should consist of at least 20 Members, the distinction of Councillors and non-Councillors being done away with and that the power of appointing members on the Local Committees, be left to the respective Local Committees.

ADVANCING COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(A) That the Conference is of opinion that the Ward Local Committees under the Act should be authorised to co-opt outsiders on any of the Sub-Committees appointed to consider important question whenever the Local Committees think that the influence and help of such outsiders would be of some value while considering such questions.

(B) That in order to carry on propaganda work through such Sub-Committees amongst the guardians and parents of school-going age children, this Conference requests the Schools Committee to sanction adequate monthly grants to each of the Local Committees.

That the Coference suggest that the reports from the various Local Committees should be replied to by the Executive Officers concerned, within the period not exceeding one month.

That in view of the fact that Compulsory Education depends much more for its success on the propaganda work carried on proper lines and with proper spirit, the Conference recommends that—

(a) The Members of Local Committees, Medical Officers and the Attendance Officer ought to give personal visits to the homes of children and be in constant contact with their parents and guardians.

(b) That leaflets in various Vernaculars should be very often distributed containing general rules on health and hygiene, sitting postures, nasal breathing, cleansing the teeth, washing hands and mouth when anything is eaten, use of pocket handkerchief, and such other subjects having a practical bearing on the health of infants and little children.

(c) That it is recommended that at least 2 Sundays or holidays every term should be kept as 'Open Days" for parents and guardians to visit the schools in their working and to meet the staff of the school and other officers concerned with them.

(d) It further suggests that such occasions as Prize Distribution Ceremonies, Parents' Day or the Mothers' Day should be fully availed of to bring about associations of parents and guardians with the school.

(e) That the Schools Committee should secure the co-operation and help of the Press to carry on the propaganda on Compulsory Education by keeping aside some columns every week as Primary Education Column.

(f) That the Conference is of opinion that a vigorous campaign to induce parents to send their children to schools should be organised by the attendance officers in co-operation with the Local Committees to secure co-operation and good-will.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

That the Conference urges strongly that provision for good play-grounds is essential for the health and well-being of school children and therefore, an urgent move should be taken in that direction. The Conference suggests that play-grounds or open Spaces should be available for every school or home within a walk of 10 minutes all round.

That provision should be made for well-directed Physical Plays in every school.

It is desirable that there should be regular medical inspection of every child in schools and that the medical men on the Local Committees should be authorised to examine school children and submit a report through Local Committee.

GENERAL.

That in view of the fact that a Scheme or Schemes of Education ought to depend upon the needs of a locality, the Conference is of opinion that for those children who do not go for V. F. or to high schools, a course of 2 years for Vocational Training supplemented by Humanistic Education should be made available after the Vernacular IVth standard.

That till Primary Education becomes universally compulsory, the Conference is of opinion that the Corporation, in addition to the Annual Budget of the Schools Committee, should keep aside some percentage of income for non-recurring items of expenditure, such as school buildings.

That the Conference suggests that to improve the lot of primary teachers, suitable quarters for teachers should be made available wherever possible.

That the Conference notes with pleasure the fact that the Schools Committee have been pleased to accept the principle of having subsidiary or feeder schools teaching upto the 2nd standard situated within a conveniently easy distance of the children instead of having full-fledged schools teaching upto the 7th standard and the Schools Committee be requested to carry out the same in consultation with the Local Committees.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 22.

Silver Ready	22	13	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	0	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 22

1st Settlement	52	0	0
2nd Settlement	51	15	0

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GUPTA PRAYAG AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

Deputation Leaves Bombay To Wait On Diwan.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

In order to discuss the Gupta Prayag question with the Dewan of Junagad, a deputation consisting of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Haridas Madhavdas, Anandilal Podar, Jagjivan Ujamshi Talsania, Raja Bahdur Narayanlal, Mr. Sheth, Mr. Mehta, Pandit Anandpriyaji and some representatives of the local Mahajan is proceeding to Junagad to-day (Saturday) ing to Junagad to-day (Saturday). The Deputation after visiting the Gupta Prayag will interview the Diwan Mr. Mahmadbhai on Monday next. The deputation will be led by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will deliver the Inaugural Address for the November-March Session of the Brotherhood at the Headquarters to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

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1926	6,48,470	19,25,500
1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1929.

UNSCRUPULOUS PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

The campaign of misrepresenting every legitimate aspiration of India that the "Daily Mail" of London has started seems to be as virulent as it is systematic. Those who participate in the campaign do not appear to have any scruples and go on making all sorts of allegations against almost everything Indian, relying on sheer repetition of falsehoods to create prejudice against India among the British. And in this unscrupulous propaganda the Mayo method of libelling India is being largely used, the method of outrageous exaggeration, of deliberate misquoting of Indian leaders and papers, of relying on secret unverifiable interviews and of suggesting the false and suppressing the true. Among the latest propagandists of this type is Sir Percival Philips who writes to the "Daily Mail" from India in right Mayo fashion. From one or two doubtful cases of maladministration in local bodies in some part of India he jumps to the conclusion that even local Self-Government in India is a failure, fallaciously suggesting that Self-Govt. in the political sphere, therefore, will necessarily be a worse failure. He has even the audacity to observe: "More responsible politicians admit privately the unwisdom of any immediate grant of Self-Government but dare not say it openly, although they realise that in the country's present state it means ruin." Narrow-visioned British politicians said nearly the same thing about the American colonies in the eighteenth century, and it was certainly not the Colonies that lost by such criticism. Let the proof of India's fitness for Self-Government be in the winning of it.

Another man got to do the "Daily Mail's" job is Sir Walter Willson, a retired Calcutta business magnate. His chief concern seems to be to safeguard first and foremost all the British vested interests in India, that is to say, British monopolies in India political and economic, without the least regard for justice, fair play or the interests of India. He forgets that India is at least as much entitled to safeguard her own legitimate interests first and foremost. "There can be no doubt," he says, "that the Indian politician is out to harass and harm the British trade and British influence in India. The Indian politician makes no secret that he is out for driving the Britishers out of British India." Big Business need not judge India by its own example. India is too much distressed to think of harassing others. But she is certainly out to deliver herself at any cost from the economic and political domination of Britain. Sir Walter puts it very mildly when he says: "The British merchants control virtually both the export and import trade of India." The real wonder is that India has not revolted earlier against such an unnatural control. Big Business is blinded to realities by its own greed. So Sir Walter thinks, that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, of all persons, is "destroying the British market in India." Common folk in Britain should no find it difficult to see that Mr. Benn is only making an attempt, feeble as it is, to save a fair part of the Indian market for Britain. If the attempt is not more earnest and fruitful, let the British see for themselves what is the alternative

THE COLD DOUCHE.

—:o:—

In the latest issue to hand of the "New Leader" Mr. Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary for the Dominions in the MacDonald Cabinet, says in an interview: "We see the crucial importance of spreading the best British ideas of justice and fair government and establishing a community of nations which will have a world-wide influence in promoting and maintaining international peace." It is a great pity that his colleague in the Cabinet, Lord Passfield, evidently does not realise the urgency of "spreading the best British ideas of justice and fair government' in a part of British territory, the political future of which he has been called upon to shape. The East African problem has now not only assumed seriousness and complexity in the eyes of the Indian community there, its solution along right lines can alone avoid the bitterness and sense of gross injustice under which the Natives of those territories are suffering. But Pundit Kunzru's impression after an interview with the British Colonial Secretary and other members of the Cabinet is that justice would be denied to the Indians. According to a Free Press message from London, Lord Passfield is making no secret of the fact that he is not in sympathy with Indian aspirations in East Africa. It is the urgent duty of the Government of India to make him realise through the Secretary of State for India the intensity of feeling in this country over the denial of just treatment to Indians in East Africa, but it appears so far the Government of India have functioned only as a post-office in this matter, transmitting to the India Office the views of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Assembly. We are not surprised at the attitude of Lord Passfield whose imperialism is not far removed from that of Mr. Churchill and Col. Amery. But he has a great opportunity. The Indian demands as set forth by their delegation from East Africa are studiedly moderate, the one point of crucial importance upon which they rightly insist being the question of a common electoral roll. We are confident that Mrs. Naidu in her address as President of the East African Indian Congress at its ensuing session at Nairobi will also emphasize this crucial point. If Lord Passfield misses this opportunity of dealing with the Indian demands fairly and squarely and if the MacDonald Government elect to be guided by his Labour Imperialist, a very open political sore will remain in East Africa which will continue to fester and harm the future body politic of East African territories.

INDIAN FEDERATION.

—:o:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who has consistently expressed his sympathy with India's political aspirations naturally welcomes the Viceroy's proposal for a Round Table Conference in the hope that the Conference will furnish an excellent opportunity for the realisation of those aspirations. The Conference will also give the Princes a good opportunity for stating their claims in the settlement of the Indian question, but we do not see why His Highness should wish the States to "avoid the alternative of a separate Conference." It is highly desirable for the Princes to arrange preliminary conferences both among themselves and with the representatives of British India and the States people. Such conferences may appreciably simplify the issues to be finally decided at the Round Table Conference. It is significant in this connection that His Highness has refrained from making the suggestion that the States should be represented only by the Princes or their Ministers without the accredited leaders of the States people. Speaking of the position of the Indian States in relation to the future Federation of India, His Highness observed that it was best summed up in Kipling's verse:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own."

It is a felicitous analogy indeed and we only hope in the mother's house all the daughters respect her rights. Speaking in plainer terms, we agree that in the Federation all the constitutional States and provinces should be autonomous. But they should be autonomous in the best sense of the term.

CRUSHING REJOINDER.

—:o:—

It is good to find the Native leaders of South Africa losing no time in issuing a statement which is a crushing rejoinder to the charges made against them by Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, when he explained in a recent interview his ideas of how the Native unrest originated. Very conveniently he put the blame on to Moscow. The Native leaders categorically deny that it is Communistic ideas which have influenced them. They point out that the root cause of their discontent is the "determination of the Government to keep them in perpetual serfdom." They emphasize that the whole tendency of recent legislation and the basic motive of the proposed anti-Native laws are "to obstruct the economic status" of the South African Native. Even now it should be possible for General Hertzog and his colleagues to drop the senseless policy of "resolute government." Their decision to appoint a "Native Commission" to visit Durban in order to inquire into the recent Native unrest there shows a sign of belated wisdom. But they will be wise in extending the terms of this Commission to enable it to investigate into the whole question of Native discontent in South Africa.

MUSLIM REFORM LEAGUE.

—:o:—

It is very gratifying to learn that a number of enlightened Muslims have formed themselves into an Anti-Child Marriage League to give every possible support to the Sarda Act. The League has addressed a letter to the Viceroy stating that a large majority of educated Muslims are wholeheartedly for the Act, that the reform which it introduces "has been hailed throughout the world as the greatest blessing", and that the enactment, "so far from being opposed to the spirit of Muslim personal law, is its inevitable corollary and helps to amplify the principles underlying the Muslim law of marriage". The League finally assures the Viceroy that "he will find enlightened Muslim opinion in solid support of his Government's activities in this matter", but warns him at the same time that "if the Government is going to allow itself to be stampeded into any deviation from this historic measure on account of the factious agitation which a certain section has set on foot, it will be interpreted as a sign of weakness". We trust the League will carry on a vigorous propaganda to rescue vital social reform from the clutches of bigotry and superstition.

OIL-SEEDS EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

NEED OF URGENT INVESTIGATION AND STRONG ORGANISATION.

(By Ratilal M. Gandhi, President), Seeds Traders' Association.)

It is in the light of news coming from London, published in "The Chronicle" concerning the attempt of a European syndicate to keep down the price of groundnuts and thus squeezing the Indian merchant and agriculturist, that one is induced to place before the commercial public the following few facts pertaining to the grain and seeds trade of India.

In the first place, it must be mentioned that the state of affairs as disclosed in the news above referred to from London is decidedly deplorable from the Indian standpoint and detrimental to the Indian commercial and agricultural interest. It demands urgent investigation and strong organization on the part of various mercantile bodies connected with this trade, who should at once take up the matter and try to make such a thing impossible in the future.

AT MERCY OF FOREIGN SHIPPERS.

The oilseeds export trade of India which amounts to about 20 crores of rupees a year, is at present very largely in the hands of a few foreign companies. The purchasers on the continent of Europe are a thoroughly organised and compact body. With the exception of one important Indian house, there is no important firm doing business in oilseeds on a scale which can ensure competitive prices on the continent. The result is that the oilseeds market in India is completely at the mercy of foreign shippers. Unless, therefore, a large number of important firms begin to take interest in this important trade, the situation is bound to go from bad to worse from year to year.

THE REMEDY.

At present it is practically impossible to bring about a state of competition between a purchaser who buys almost under monopolistic conditions, and a seller who finds himself at once outwitted and squeezed out. The formation of an important syndicate which commands considerable resources and works on a large scale, seems to be the only remedy for the evil if India is to be able to get her legitimate price for products, of some of which she is the principal producing country in the world.

The main cause for this evil, to my mind, lies in the fact that as yet the oilseeds trade has not attracted Indian talent and capital on a scale which can offer effective competition to foreign interests. In cotton one finds the names of a number of important Indian Houses which can stand on a par with any foreign firms, while to compare it with the position in the oilseeds trade, one has only to look to the daily list of exports, which will prove the predominance of the foreign shippers.

WANTED ORGANISED MARKET.

Another matter which is germane to this discussion is the organisation of the oilseeds market in Bombay. Thanks to the encouragement of the Government and the efforts and energy of the cotton merchants, we have in our midst the East India Cotton Association, serving the interests of the cotton trade in a manner worthy of its magnitude and importance. I am not for the present concerned with the controversy that is going on in regard to the hours of business and other matters. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that the cotton market in Bombay is to-day organised in a manner which aims at meeting all the requirements of trading under modern conditions. Comparing with this, the facility of trade and the organisation of the market in oilseeds, one is pained to admit the utter backwardness and the complete lack of all attention to modern requirements. To point out but a few defects, there is no proper arrangement and accommodation for brokers and merchants who do business, to meet in one central place under conditions which would ensure comfort and convenience. There are certain commodities in which no futures business can be done in Bombay. It is true that for principal oilseeds, viz., groundnuts, castor seeds and cotton seeds and for linseed and wheat, there are two separate futures markets:—

(1) The Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, under the auspices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Ltd

(2) The Seeds Traders' Association.

These bodies are, however, not sufficiently strong to resist the impact of many an unforeseen event. The principal organization of merchants dealing in grain and seeds, the Grain Merchants' Association, has, however, a long tradition, large funds, membership and above all Mr. Veljee Lakhamsey Napoo, under whose guidance and leadership the Association can adopt and introduce many modern methods and practices. I think these three bodies—the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Grain Merchants' Association and the Seeds Traders' Association must take up in all earnest the question of the organization of the seeds trade, and utilize this opportunity to put it on a sound and lasting basis. As to what is necessary to be done to bring about this result, I hope to write on some future occasion.

GOLD HOARDING IN FRANCE.

FINANCIAL CURRENTS AND CROSS-CURRENTS.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

Of late there has been much questioning, more misinterpretation and still more incorrect answers about the ability of France to draw in gold from England, to the financial disturbance and annoyance felt by the Central Bank of the United Kingdom on account of the drain depleting the gold holding of the Bank of England against her amalgamated fiduciary currency issue, of 260 million sterling. The Cunliffe Committee has recommended £140,000,000 worth of gold to be held by the Bank, as the barest minimum to support the said note issue. Any diminution therefrom involves risks to meet foreign exchanges and international obligations. With the French, American and German drains this gold holding of the Bank of England was at a time reduced by about £13 millions and towards the end of the second week of August the reserve reached the lowest point since April, 1926. The external pressure upon sterling has been beyond the control of the Bank of England. If the weakening of the exchange does not encourage export to an appreciable extent and in case it does not encourage arbitrary exchange and security transactions it does not recover and export of gold is the only alternative to settle foreign and international obligations.

FALLACIOUS EXPLANATION.

The ready and obvious answer given regarding the capacity of France to draw in gold from England, that it is due to the balance of trade in favour of France is far from correct. There has not been persistent balance in favour of France throughout the period. To find the correct solution of the French drain we might have to hark back to the year 1926, when French exchange touched 200 to the £ in its external value, while its internal purchasing power was about 100 to 120 francs to the £. Externally its value was apprehended to decline as low as that of the mark. But the return of M. Poincare to the helm of the State inspired confidence and the franc and the exchange rate improved rapidly bridging the gap between the external and domestic values of the French currency. The improvement would have taken the franc higher up in terms of gold, but the authorities fixed it up at 124 to sterling. This artificial stabilisation was decided on because any appreciation of the franc below 124 would be dangerous to French trade and industries, particularly to the export trade.

This affords much to think about the danger of maintaining artificially high exchange as has been done by the administrators of India by fixing up the Rupee exchange at 18 pence. It has reduced the purchasing power of the producer and also has crippled the exporter and depressed indigenous industry and atrophied all incentive.

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY.

Reverting to the power of France to withdraw gold mainly from England, one has to face the fact of the difffference in the undervaluation of the franc abroad (200 to £) and its over-valuation at Home (100 to 124 franc to £).

(Continued on Page 13.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Firm Attitude.

Tory hecklers in the Commons who have been persistent in their insinuation, by means of a series of interpellations regarding the Singapore Naval Base, that the MacDonald Government show an indifferent attitude with respect to the Empire's defence problems have come out so far very badly out of the fray. Asked to give an assurance that no change of policy regarding the completion and establishment of the Base could be made without the consent of the Dominion and Colonial Governments concerned, Mr. MacDonald made the effective retort that it was quite obvious they would be consulted as "subscribing communities" to the expenses of the scheme, before any final decision regarding policy was arrived at. It is significant, however, that out of the estimated cost of £8,7000,000 on the scheme, only about one-fourth has been incurred already and the slowing down of the work will save the British tax-payer immediately large sums of money.

Forced Labour.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has submitted to Government a spirited note on the question of forced labour in British India and the Indian States. It seems from the note that the Government of India, instead of suppressing the iniquitous system of forced labour entirely and immediately, adopt a halting policy and propose to prohibit such labour only for private purposes retaining it in a limited and regulated form for public purposes. The Chamber rightly objects to such an attitude, though it is prepared to allow exceptions in cases of grave emergencies. It also appears that in the opinion of the Government "I: any draft Convention on forced labour is ultimately ratified by India, the ratification will be in respect of British India only." As a matter of fact the evil of forced labour is far more prevalent in the States than in British India, and the Chamber rightly contends that there is no reason why the States, represented at the League of Nations, should not be brought within the purview of International Conventions.

Cultural Contacts.

It is not less easy than usual to exaggerate the evils of life in a city like Bombay. There is, however, a positive side to it. If the desire and the determination are there, few cities offer the opportunities available to those in Bombay for varied cultural contacts and fellowship. They should be, really, the privilege for those stirred by the highest aspirations of civic life. The "Rasa-Mandal" Sangit Majliss to be arranged on the 1st of December at the Blavatsky Lodge may be taken as evidence of the desire and the determination to seek and secure increasing opportunities for cultural contacts and fellowship which it should be the privilege of this city to offer. Ladies and gentlemen of social and cultural eminence have consented to join the programme of Indian music and the dance to be presented on the occasion. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as guest of the evening, will address the "Mandal" on the cultural aspects of Indian music and the dance. A small book-stall which the "Mandal" proposes to arrange for exhibiting books on Indian art for sale is another of its educative ventures. The "Mandal" expects, of course, to add to the programme it has provisionally decided. The assistance already secured of Mrs. Lilavati Desai, Mrs. Madhurika Mehta and their friends as well as the assistance of Messrs. Bhimrao Sastri, Vighneswar Sastri and Deodhar should be, however, of more than common attraction and value. The "Rasa Mandal" have more than registered their claim for public attention and support. They have justified the claim. And, the public should justify their demand for higher aspirations of civic life and fellowship.

Only a Slight Alteration.

Mistress (returning home from her travels): "Has anything happened while I've been away?"
Maid: "No, ma'am, except that the door you are leaning against has been repainted".

WORLD OF SPORT.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

(Turf Club Arrangement.)

Double and Treble Events Betting proved so popuplar at Poona that a big increase is anticipated in Bombay and provision has been made to meet it.

A part of the Main Totalizator building in the First Enclosure will be used, the front for the First and the back for the Second Enclosure Public. This has necessitated the transfer of all the Win Totalizators to Place buildings and of the Place to Win buildings and it will be as well for investors to make sure, before buying tickets, that they go to the correct Totalizator.

A special building for Double and Treble Events has been erected in the Members' Enclosure in a convenient position and betting in comfort will be possible.

At the commencement only bets of Rs. 5 and multiples will be accepted for Doubles and Trebles but we hear that the Club have ordered Special Machines for this class of betting and when these are received bets will also be accepted for units of Rs. 10, and multiples, for investment in the First Enclosure. These machines are being specially built in England by the British Tabulating Machine Company and will not be ready till later in the Season.

MORNING BETTING.

The betting Public seem to prefer placing their investments for Doubles and Trebles before the start of a meeting and morning betting was so well patronized in Poona that the Turf Club have made special arrangements for receiving these bets in Bombay from 8 a.m. till noon.

The Members can obtain betting slips at their new building, the First Enclosure Public at the back of the First Enclosure Totalizator Building near the Main Gate, and the Second Enclosure Public, and others who break journey at Mahaluxmi Station on their way to Office, at the Totalizator Building just inside the Station Entrance to the Race Course.

RULES MISUNDERSTOOD.

Knowing that several people have the mistaken impression that the Club deducts an additional percentage on Double and Treble bets we have enquired into the matter and find that this impression is entirely wrong. Tickets are purchased for the full amount invested and nothing beyond the usual Totalizator percentage on investments is deducted, while dividends paid by the Totalizators are credited in full to the investor or paid without deduction or limit on the successful completion of a bet.

A Rule the Public seemed to find difficult to understand at Poona was that about the investment and payment of fractions and to prevent misunderstanding the Club issued a special circular of which we have been given a copy and which reads as follows:

DOUBLE AND TREBLE EVENTS.
NOTICE.

1. As the working of Rule 10 does not seem to be understood, it is hoped the following explanation of the system will be of interest to investors.

2. Suppose there are ten separate bets of Rs. 5 on No. 1 which are to be carried forward to say No. 5 in the next race, and a dividend of Rs. 9-8 is declared. There are, therefore, ten bets of Rs. 9-8 to go forward, or a total of Rs. 95. This being an exact multiple of Rs. 5, the whole amount is reinvested and the investor stands a chance of getting the next dividend on the full amount of his Rs. 9-8, but there is no fraction if he loses.

3. Sometimes it happens that the total brought forward has a fraction over the multiple of Rs. 5. This fraction is deducted from a bet brought forward and the numbers of the Betting Slips are notified on the Payments Due Board.

4. If, therefore, an investor's number is not on the Board there is no fraction due to him.

5. The investor should assume that the whole amount of the dividend accrued has been re-invested and if the amount paid on a winning bet does not come up to this figure he can demand to see our working slip.

Stage Set For Opening Meeting.

CORSTAKE RETURNS TO THE SPUR.

Racing for the moment is the big attraction on this side. The stage is set for the opening meeting and a big crowd is anticipated for the opening fixture at Mahaluxmi to-day (Saturday).

The tracks of a morning afford a busy spectacle and the number of horses at exercise proves that several trainers are out to make the most of the early pickings.

* * *

The veteran trainer J. Robinson will not be seen at Mahaluxmi this year at any rate in the capacity of a busy trainer. He takes a short holiday and will come into the game next year as trainer to H. H. the Aga Khan whose racing luck has forsaken him for the present.

* * * *

Capt. M. R. D'Arcy who figured in a 'cause celebre' here a couple of years ago contemplates returning to India. He is at present in Australia and has bad fair success with a small string. He is open to engagement and should not find much difficulty in getting together a string as his experience of racing in the Commonwealth should stand him in good stead.

* * * *

A light weight jockey who will probably come out to this country is Norman Whiteside, an English boy, who is riding in Australia at present. He has won several races both in England and Australia where he rode for Capt. D'Arcy at suburban meetings. The well-known trainer assures me that this lad who can go to scale at 6-12 is a horseman of more than average ability and that it will not take him long to make good here.

* * * *

Bernard Carslake, the famous Australian jockey who rode with outstanding success in England for several years, has announced his intention of taking a jockey's license again. It will be recalled that he retired a year or so ago to take up training, but he finds that this branch of the game is not as fascinating as riding and will no doubt demonstrate that he can still put in that powerful and artistic finish which stamped him as one of the greatest horsemen who rode under Jockey Club rules.

* * * *

The Madras Turf Club has retained the services of Keith Robertson who has ridden in England. Other jockeys who came by the mail yesterday are E. Forsyth, A. Wragg (brother of the better known "Sheff" Wragg), Packham, Stokes, Barber, Harris and Caldwell.

* * * *

The struggle for supremacy among jockeys in England this year has been very keen. Gordon Richards will probably finish on top again for the fourth year in succession. However he has found it difficult to shake off the veteran "Freddy" Fox and H. Wragg.

* * * *

RAILWAY ATHLETICS.

The G. I P. Railway obviously has a number of versatile athletes and in the sporting functions organised by the State Railways has had the great distinction of having won the Hockey, Football and Boxing. Cricket will be included in the Inter-Railway Competition next year and one understands, a handsome Cup, donated by Sir Ernest Jackson, will become the property of the winning team.

* * * *

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS MATCHED.

Sen Harvey who outpointed Jack Hood in a boxing contest a few months ago will meet the Birmingham man again on December 18th for the Lonsdale Belt and a purse of £4,500. The former is the heavier puncher, but the latter is perhaps the most scientific boxer in the game to-day and a great fight is anticipated.

BOMBAY RACES.

Opening Meeting.

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX".

2-15 P.M.—THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div I)
HIGH FLIER 1
VITA 2
WINNING POST 3

2-45 P.M.—THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. II).
SARKHA 1
SUNNY DAY 2
AKRAM 3

3-15 P.M.—THE COOPERAGE H'CAP—(Div. II).
GOOD TIME 1
MOOFID 2
HARSAK 3

3-45 P.M.—THE REDCAR PLATE.
PICTOU 1
SPANISH WISH 2
BRAY PRINCE 3

4-15 P.M.—THE TULSI PLATE.
PASHA 1
YELDRUM 2
ZAFAR 3

4-45 P.M.—THE NOVEMBER PLATE.
OSBERSTOWN 1
WOOLWORTH KING 2
CHARMAINE 3

5-15 P.M.—THE JUVENILE H'CAP.
SOME LADY 1
BASUTO 2
BRIGHT STORY 3

5-45 P.M.—THE COOPERAGE H'CAP—(Div. I).
AASUF 1
MANECK BEG 2
MAHARAJA 3

TAMIL NADU SPECIAL PROV. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved to summon a special Provincial Conference early in December to consider the situation arising out of the Viceroy's declaration and make specific recommendations to the Lahore Congress.—A. P.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim Selection Committee shall meet in a couple of days to make the Final selection for the ensuing Quadrangular contest. The members of the said Committee should not be guided by any prejudice or bias. They must take pains to find out and secure the best Muslim all-rounders who are not a few according to my observation and statistical study of the game for the last half a dozen years. The Committee cannot find better all-rounders than Botawalla, Abdus Salaam, Gulam Mohamed, Shaikh Dina and Wazir Ali, all of whom are not only first class bowlers, but they are also the batsmen who have several centuries to their credit. If Abdus Salaam is not available this year they must include Azim Khan of Alwar who is sure to prove worthy of his inclusion in the team.

In addition to these five all-rounders they must try to secure the services of the following run-getters:—Visram, Himayatulla or S. M. Hadi, Lft. Mohamed Husain, Abdulla from Karachi, Barodawalla and Iftikharuddin. If the last named cannot be secured, Nazir Ali of Poona must be given a chance in the team.

Visram or Botawalla should captain the team which should be as follows:—

1. Visram
2. Botawalla
3. Wazir Ali
4. Shaikh Dina
5. Abdus Salaam or Azim Khan
6. Mohamed Husain Hydrabadi (Wicket-keeper).
7. Himayatulla or Hadi
8. Abdulla
9. Barodawalla
10. Iftikharuddin or Nazir Ali
11. Gulam Mohamed.

—Yours, etc.,
A CRICKET DETECTIVE

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

WHEN SURPRISES ARE NOT SURPRISES.

(By ESJIAAREN.)

I have been almost puzzled to think that S. S. Joshi, was has done so well recently in Delhi against the strong Karachi team, is this year to have the misfortune of being left out of the Quadrangular representatives of the Hindus. This is the only left-hander on the side of the Hindus and his exclusion will only weaken the attack in an appreciable manner. He has captured four good wickets in Delhi, wickets worth a hundred runs each, and even in batting department he has been equally successful. He is a great fielder anywhere and the Committee will not be justified in giving him a send-off at such a critical period in the history of Hindu cricket. But to those who know the methods of the Hindu selectors, Joshi's omission will not come as a surprise!

GIVE HINDLEKAR A CHANCE.

I do not know who is going to keep the wickets to-day for the Hindus against the "Rest" Cricket Club, but probably Nawale, the Quadrangular "Keep," will be in charge as his name is on the list. I think the Hindus will do well to try the popular "Little Hindu Duckie" to give him a chance, not of competing with Nawale, but just to have that all important experience which a player can obtain only in company of first class cricketers. Hindlekar, who is commonly supposed to be the next successor of Nawale, is a remarkably smart wicket-keeper and with experience is bound to improve in a great measure. Even to-day, he is one of the very few high class men in Bombay, his only serious competitor amongst the young players being "Maka" Engineer from the Parsis. I have seen this young player only once or twice but I have not failed to gather the impression that he still lacks 'temperament.' Besides, I think, he is trying to be too brilliant at the cost of safety, in an attempt to play to the gallery, which, as Gilbert Jessop will tell you, should be left to the buffoons.

WHAT IS TEMPERAMENT?

This brings me to the most important factor in cricket, or as a matter of fact, in any game known as 'temperament.' But I will take up this question to-morrow in my notes.

WATCH THEM WELL.

For the Hindus, the interest in to-day's match will be more or less in the selection of Pardeshi or Mehta for the Big Tournament. Both, of course, are not likely to have a place, if the selection comes off in a reasonable way. Only one will walk in. To-morrow they will be trying their level best to secure a place and, as so both are remarkably keen and excellent fieldsmen, this keen competition has an additional colour. I hope Jai gives them a fair chance. None of them is good enough to be an opening man.

Why should they not be tried in their proper places, instead of sending one to the dreadful alter and the other one at a comparatively easy place?

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The Englishmen are marshalling all their forces and are successful in getting together a powerful side that can well extend any of the remaining three teams. For batting alone, they have a number of

(Continued on Next Page.)

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning. (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

MISS BONDFIELD INTRODUCES UN-EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

Unique Incident in Commons.

TORY OPPOSITION: LIBERALS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, November 21.

In the House of Commons, today on the first occasion of its history, a woman member of the Cabinet, introduced a bill. Miss Bondfield moved the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Major Elliott on behalf of Conservatives urged its rejection in a reasoned motion concluding that the Bill imposed grave additional burden on the country without doing anything to lessen unemployment. Conclusion is expected on Monday.—Reuter.

LIBERALS SUPPORT BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking for Liberals, while he was very critical as regards many details supported the second reading of the Bill. He urged Government to regard the House as a Council of State and not to resent criticism. He warned the Labour extremists that the small concessions they were demanding would run up a tremendous Bill which in its turn would inevitably mean that system would break down. Discussion was adjourned to Monday.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICA.

—:o:—

Question In Commons About Govt.'s Proposals.

LONDON, November 21.

Mr. Macdonald, in reply to questions, was unable to promise that the Government's East African proposals would be submitted to the House before Christmas.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRIVATE PROPERTY.

—:o:—

Chancellor Of Exchequer On Liquidation.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Rugby.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, to-day, stated the position of Government on question of liquidation of German private property. He said he had consulted British Experts of Young Committee and he was informed that disposal of surplus proceeds of liquidation of German property was fully considered by Experts' Committee in Paris and that it was intention of British Experts and experts of all creditor Governments that proceeds of liquidation of those properties should be retained in accordance with Treaty by Creditor Powers concerned and that no part of such proceedings should be repair to Germany. It was only on this understanding that they agreed to recommend reduction of German obligations as proposed in Young Plan. German Government were duly informed that any surplus that arose would be credited to Germany on account of reparation debts.—B.O.W.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

Authoritative Report Of Allahabad Sitting.

—:o:—

A. I. C. C. BUDGET.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

Authoritative details are available to-day of the proceedings of the meetings of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Working Committee held at Allahabad. Members of the Working Committee who attended the meetings were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Pattabhisitaramya and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.

AJMER ELECTIONS.

One of the items which involved a good deal of discussion related to the dispute regarding Ajmer Congress Committee elections. The Committee considered the report of Messrs. Girdharilal and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai regarding the election in Ajmere province together with the written statements sent by the Parties to the dispute. It also gave opportunity to the parties in Ajmer province together their case but advantage of the offer was taken only by one party. The Committee was of the opinion that no sufficient ground existed for interfering with the elections held in the districts other than Ajmer District and such elections were held to stand.

In regard to the Ajmer District Elections, the Committee accepted the findings of the sub-Committee and held that there was false personation in a large number of cases and deliberate attempt was made to act contrary to the Congress constitution by systematic arrangements for voters to change into khadi dress for the purpose of voting only.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

In the opinion of the Working Committee such practices were corrupt and were calculated to render election a farce and to bring it into contempt. The Committee considered the necessary steps to have such elections of representatives to the Ajmer District Congress Committee and to the Ajmer Provincial Committee on behalf of the District Congress Committee invalid and as such they were accordingly set aside. The Committee further resolved that all the 18 persons who were stated to have been elected at these elections of Ajmer District Congress Committee for a period of one year from being candidates for election to any elected post and from being delegates to the next Congress. The Committee resolved that fresh elections should be held in Ajmer District by 12th December and in view of the fact that Mr. Girdharilal was unable to continue his membership of Ajmer elections sub-committee, Messrs Manilal Kothari and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai were appointed to take all necessary steps to have elections held.

The sub-committee was also put in charge of elections of delegates to the next Congress. The election of representatives to the All-India Congress Committee was directed to be held after the district elections and before the 20th December.

PUNJAB REPRESENTATIVES ON A.I.C.C.

The Committee also considered the complaint regarding elections to the All-India Congress Committee by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee but in view of the urgency of the matter, the President was requested and authorised to deal with it.

There was also before the Committee a complaint in regard to the elections to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and complaints regarding district elections in Sylhet and Chittagong. These were referred to the President for inquiry and decision.

A. I. C. C. BUDGET.

Besides the resolution relating to the Delhi manifesto the Committee considered the budget estimates for the All-India Congress Committee for 1929-30. The budget shows an income of Rs. 23,300 which includes the estimated income of Rs. 10,000 from Congress delegation fee and expenditure Rs. 43, 200.

Labour Commission Visits Motor Car Factory.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS.

—:o:—

The members of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, headed by the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, Chairman of the Commission, paid a visit to the Assembly Factory of General Motors India, Limited on Friday. They were accompanied by the assessors which included Mrs. Wagh and Dr. (Miss) Cama.

The party was conducted through the Works by Mr. G. C. Seers, the Managing Director, and Mr. E. C. Richards, the Production Manager of the Bombay Plant. The members were greatly interested in the assembly operations. Although the inspection lasted for half an hour they were impressed with the organisation of the factory on modern lines.

CASE AGAINST MR. RANADIVE.

—:o:—

Meerut Magistrate In Witness Box.

MEERUT, Nov. 22.

The adjourned hearing of the case against Mr. B. T. Ranadive for alleged trespass and public nuisance in the Garden House where the "Conspiracy" case is being tried was resumed to-day. Mr. Milner White, Additional District Magistrate, now engaged in hearing the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case and Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Counsel were examined to-day as defence witnesses.

ADMISSION TO COURT.

Examined by Mr. Chakravarthy for the Defence, Mr. Milner White narrated the procedure regulating the admission into his court room. He stated he had issued a permit to Mr. Randive to attend Court and interviewed the accused on the day of the occurrence and had also granted him permission to sit by the Defence lawyers to instruct them. He had no occasion to turn out any one from the Court and only sergeants posted at the gates could do so under his orders. None other than himself had authority to turn out any visitor not prevent anyone coming to Court. The Court premises were entirely under his control.

HEARD NO NOISE.

Cross-examined by the Court Inspector, he said he heard no noise or shouts from the accused after he rose that day. He rose that day at about 4-30 p.m. and remained in his Chamber till 5 p.m. He did not actually see any incident but was spoken to by Mr. Sinha when he was leaving the Court. He had no constultation with Mr. Horton that day about the happening.

MR. SINHA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. P. Sinha examined said that Mr. Ranadive sat behind him on the day of the occurrence under orders of the Court. He knew that Mr. Ranadive was connected with the Bombay Defence Committee. Mr. Ranadive actually instructed on behalf of the accused. He further stated that a room has been alloted to the Defence which Lawyers and persons connected with the defence used even after Court hours.

"NOT QUITE CIVIL."

Cross-examined, Mr. Sinha, said that he was not sure if Mr. Ranadive was present in the Court between 2 and 3-30 p.m. But he was available whenever he was wanted. In fact, Mr. Sinha instructed Mr. Ranadive to remain in the Court for assistance. He heard some noise about 3-30 p.m. and came out after the Court rose to see some hundreds of men collected outside and saw Mr. Horton talking to Mr. Ranadive. He enquired what was the matter. Mr. Horton's reply was not quite civil. He did not remember hearing the accused shouting after court hours.

The Court adjourned after the examination of one more witness till to-morrow, when four accused in the "Conspiracy" case who have been cited as Defence witnesses are expected to be examined.—Free Press.

POLICE RAID IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Alleged Recovery Of Forfeited Leaflet.

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The police raided this morning the offices of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha, the "Arjun", a Hindi newspaper of Delhi and the residences of the proprietor of the "Arjun" and Mr. Chamanlal, a journalist. Forty copies of the printed appeal to the Youth of India by the Socialist Republican Association, recently forfeited by the Punjab Government are alleged to have been removed from the last named place.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Etawah's Invitation To Hold It In X'mas Week.

The Secretary, Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh Muslim University, wires:—

The Reception Committee at Dacca wishing to postpone the session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference for next year the Muslims of Etawah have invited the Conference for its session on Dec. 26th, 27th and 28th next, and have proposed Dr. Ziauddin to preside over the session.

The invitation and the proposal are likely to be accepted by the Conference Committee in their next meeting, for which the agenda is being issued.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS.

—:o:—

Hope Of Increased Prosperity To Sind.

GOVERNOR ON AMENDMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

His Excellency the Governor received an address from the Karachi Municipality on Wednesday. In the course of his reply he said:

"As you rightly say, the great project of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals, to the completion of which we are all so much looking forward, is a matter in which the citizens of Karachi are very closely interested, and I trust that this project will in the near future bring greatly increased prosperity to Karachi. In the meanwhile, as you say, this project has given rise to a number of very important and interesting problems, on the solution of which the full benefit of the scheme will to a large extent depend. I shall have other occasions of alluding to these matters during my present visit, and I need only assure you here that all the matters you mention are even now the subject of close study, and that I and my Government fully realise their urgency.

The question of Land Mortgage and Agricultural Loan Banks is, however, one which must wait for the recommendations of the Banking Enquiry Committee, which we hope will greatly add to our equipment for dealing with problems of agricultural finance all over the Presidency.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I have been much interested in your remarks on the subject of the Primary Education Act; and I am far from denying that the working of this Act in the past has given some scope for the comments which you make. You will, of course, understand that the rules of which you complain are a necessary evil in the case of an Act so drafted. The Act itself is, as you know, a short one, consisting of only 28 sections; and it was therefore found necessary to supplement it by 151 rules designed to explain its provisions and facilitate its working. I would not, however, have you suppose that the manner in which these rules applied has anything capricious about it, even if that may sometimes seem to be the case. When it is a case of sanctioning or refusing sanction to any expenditure under these rules, the orders are passed only after the fullest consideration of the remarks of the Audit Department and the explanation given by the Local Authority. One precaution, which I know you will take against a disturbance of your calculation by unexpected refusal of sanction, is to be cautious of embarking on any new projects or additional expenditure, for which you wish to claim Government grant without having obtained the previous sanction of Government. I fully realise, however, that this does not entirely meet your difficulty, which is to some extent due to the complicated nature of the rules and of the checks necessary to safeguard expenditure from the point of view of the Government. Both I and my Government are aware of the existence of shortcomings in both the Act and the rules; and with the assistance of the report of the Hartog Committee, which contains many valuable recommendations, the whole question is now being closely studied with the object of framing such amendments as may be possible or necessary. I can assure you that the point of view of Local Bodies will be kept before us in making this examination; and it will be the object of my Government not to hamper you by unnecessary restrictions, but to make your administration as easy as is consistent with the duties and liabilities of the Government.

I have heard with much pleasure of the cordial relations which you have been maintaining with my Government and other public bodies and I am glad to know that your claim with regard to the Artillery Maidan has been settled in a satisfactory manner.

LAND MATTERS.

As regards the land matters which you say are still outstanding between yourselves and the Government, I find that no representation has yet been received from you, and any points which you may wish to urge will be carefully considered on their merits.

I fully realise the burden which the large area in charge of your Municipality imposes on your finances, and I must congratulate you on the progress which you have made with your Water and Drainage Schemes. It is satisfactory to know that your Municipality relies on its own credit in raising funds in the open market for such schemes. I need hardly remind you of the vigilance necessary to ensure that the obligations so incurred do not outrun your resources; and I am sure you will remember how necessary it is to take any possible steps to clarify and improve your financial position.

DRAFT MUNICIPAL BILL.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I am exceedingly glad to hear of the enlightened view which you take of your responsibilities and the pride which you feel in the the pride which you feel in the civic life of your City. I can assure you that no unnecessary delay will occur in presenting your draft Municipal Bill to the Legislative Council; and I trust that when passed into law you will find it assists the smoothness of your administration.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Proposed Draft Convention.

PLEA FOR INCLUDING INDIAN STATES IN OPERATION.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed a letter to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Secretariat, Bombay, on the subject of Forced Labour, as under:—

"Sir,—I am directed to send you herewith views of the Committee of this Chamber, regarding the question of Forced Labour referred to in your communication of the 3rd October 1929, No. 2476.

They are glad to note in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay that they propose to adopt through their delegate to the 14th Session a sympathetic attitute towards the proposals for the adoption of a draft convention on Forced Labour. This question has been agitating the public mind for a long time past in this country; and my Committee are glad to note that through the instrumentality of the International Labour Conference, Government have at last been obliged to realise the inequity of the whole system. If Government, however, have now realised that the system of Forced Labour is not good, then they should have, in reply to the question No. 1 of the questionnaire, strongly supported the proposal for suppressing the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms with or without a transition period. Unfortunately, they appear to be in favour of adopting a halting policy, and would prefer a draft convention to limit and regulate the use of forced or compulsory labour for public or local purposes, and to prohibit the use of such labour for private purposes.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

While my Committee appreciate the recommendation of Government for the total prohibition of forced labour for private purposes, they cannot agree with them in their proposal to go only half-way in regard to the question of eliminating the use of forced labour for public or local purposes. My Committee would only make one exception and that is in the case of what may be called "a case of emergency" (**Force Majour**), referred to in question No. 4. They would also like to urge that forced or compulsory labour should be entirely abolished not only in British India but also in Indian States, where this system is operating even with much greater severity than in the case of the former. It is observed in paragraph 4 of the Government of India's letter that "as the intention is that if any draft convention on forced labour is ultimately ratified by India the ratification will be in respect of British India only, the Government of India are inclined to think that their answer to question No. 9 might be in the affirmative."

My Committee do not understand why it is intended to exclude Indian States from the operation of this Convention. It has already been seen that owing to the exclusion of Indian States from the operation of Labour Legislation prevalent in British India, an unhealthy competition has been set up by factories set up in Indian States as against those working in British India. Not only that but the very fundamental objective of such an international institution as the International Labour Conference is thrown overboard if such a large part of India as is comprised within the Indian States is allowed to ignore all the Labour Legislation which has now been accepted by practically the whole civilised world. The inclusion of a representative of Indian Princes in the delegation of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations is a conclusive proof, if any were wanted, that Indian States should also be brought within the purview of the International Labour Conference. Holding as my Committee do the view that the system of Forced Labour is wrong, unfair and inequitious, they cannot think that any tinkering with it like placing limitations or obvious transition periods will satisfy public opinion.

Under these circumstances, my Committee do not consider it necessary for them to reply to the rest of the questions, which apparently presuppose that the system is to be retained but with certain restrictions and limitations."

****

OKHA SALT WORKS

—:o:—

Evidence Before Tariff Board.

PROTECTION URGED FOR INDUSTRY.

The Indian Tariff Board, presided over by Sir Padamji P. Ginwala, examined, before their departure on a visit of inspection to the Okha Salt Works at Mithapur, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Kapilram Vakil, representing the Agents, of The Okha Salt Works, Ltd.

They stated that their works were situated near Port Okha. There were two factories of which, the one which will be completed by the end of November had a production of 60,000 to 70,000 tons per annum. The company produced only one class of salt, similar to the Spanish, Port Said and Aden sea-salts imported into Bengal. It was very favourably situated for large-scale salt production and the maximum that it could produce at the site was estimated at about 4 to 5 lakh tons, equivalent to the total imports of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

During the construction of the company, it had sent some shipments to Calcutta. These were sold off at current market rates, but its entry as a new comer into the Calcutta market was very strongly opposed by the conference of foreign manufacturers, who had reduced the Calcutta prices on arrival of the Okha salt by 33 per cent.

MODERN MACHINERY.

The company was not using purely solar methods of manufacture, but it had adopted most recent machinery for intensive culture. This enable them to reduce the number of labourers to the minimum and to do away with the necessity of employing a large number of hereditary skilled "agarias" or salt makers. Any able-bodied labourer was good enough for their requirements. The company did not wish to compete with any Indian manufacturers, but as far as Indian competition was concerned, it would stand on its own merits.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand pointed out that owing to various facilities already provided by the Baroda State, including alongside loading at the Pier and the highly favourable local conditions of weather and site formation, the Works in Okha could be enlarged to produce the whole requirements of Bengal at one-third the capital cost than at other favourable sites in India.

PROTECTION URGED.

The company, Mr. Walchand stated, would be in a position to maintain and develop the industry, of which they were the pioneers, if a preferential differential duty of 3 annas per maund was imposed on all imported foreign salt for 7 years. Such a protection would be quite enough to make India self-sufficient in her supplies of salt.

The President pointed out that the first consideration, after the Board was assured that India could supply her own requirements of salt for Bengal, was the devising of some means or organisation by which the Indian manufacturers' interests could be reconciled with that of the consuming public. Stabilisation of prices must be aimed at, side by side with other steps that might be taken to promote the industry. He thought that a public utility company with the representatives of the manufacturers, consumers, Government and shareholders, should be formed to regulate the prices, fix the standard quality and stop the heavy fluctuations which characterised the salt market of Calcutta—a marketing company to buy the whole of the production from the Indian factories and work on the basis of the agency system, which had been in vogue in India during the last century and which was still practised today in certain parts of India. Such a supply company holding the salt monopoly from the Government, would stop the fluctuations caused by the middlemen in Calcutta.

Mr. Walchand stated that the President's scheme would be carefully considered by his Board.

As the examination of the witnesses was not completed, it was postponed to a future date, after the visit of the Board to the Okha Salt Works.

MAN THROWN OUT OF MOVING TRAIN.

—:o:—

POLICE FIND VICTIM ON RAILWAY LINES.

Nemchand Kanayalal (25), Hindu residing at Gulalwadi was removed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police on Friday morning to the J. J. Hospital. Kanyalal was found lying on the railway tracks. At the hospital, he reported to the doctors that he was thrown out of a moving train by some 'movalis' after robbing him of a ten rupee note. The police are making enquiries.

CRICKET & CRICKETERS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

players who have brilliant records to their credit and the bowling department will be as good as ever, Berehend and R. J. O. Meyer being the principal men. European fielding has always been of a very high class during the last several years.

HINDU TEAM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will really be a formidable task for the Hindu Selection Committee to pick up eleven who are really worth to play. There are strong rumours afloat that Mr. P. Vithal, the great Captain of the Hindus, will be excluded from the team this year. He is opposed on the ground that he is not quite fit to play and gone old to stand three days' strain on the field. In my opinion the excuse put forth is most ridiculous and unsportsmanlike. His exclusion will be universally condemned. He is really a great Captain the Hindus have ever produced and has become very popular owing to his great tactics and quick judgment on the field. He possesses detailed knowledge of the game and knows its technicalities. It is no secret that on innumerable occasions his advice on the field has been sought for, by different skippers under whom he had occasion to play. His exclusion from the team may in the long run be instrumental for their defeat. It will not be out of place if I mention the omission of Messrs. S. M. Joshi and S. R. Godambe last year from the team. It caused a great sensation in the Hindu circles. If such mistakes are repeated it may demoralise Hindu cricket and it may not be able to make headway for many years to come.—Yours, etc.,

SPORTSMAN.

Nov. 20.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publication to the following and oblige. Conflicting as well as perturbing rumours regarding composition of the Hindu Team are afloat and in order that the Selection Committee may not commit Himalayan blunder as in last year I suggest the following team to contest the 1929 Cricket Championship.

As regards Captaincy we have to take facts as they are even though pungent just as a wise patient undergoes operation even dangerous. Vithal is out of form hence there are two rivals for the Captaincy viz., Naidu and Deodhar. It will be a wise step if the Selection Committee leaves the question to these rival candidates to settle between themselves amicably.

1. Deodhar (One of these may
2. Naidu (Captain the team.
3. Jai.
4. Navle.
5. V. Merchant.
6. C. Mehta.
7. S. M. Joshi
8. Godambe.
9. S. S. Joshi.
10. L. Ramji or Talpade.
11. Pardeshi.

Now it will be seen that the first six select themselves as best batsmen available for the Hindu Team. Nos. 1 to 4 have done good things in the past and except Navle the other three have done well in the current year in Bombay or elsewhere in India. Navle's case is quite different. He is a class wicket keeper and his selection should not rest on his batting form. Nos. 5 and 6 have done very well in the current season and are good fielders besides. It is a settled fact in Cricket that each player should as far as possible be a good fielder besides being either a batsman or a bowler. Applying this criterion the first six can be considered to have passed the test.

Now Nos. 7 to 10 are bowlers and these 4 with the assistance of 2 change bowlers viz Naidu and Pardeshi can be entrusted with the task of dismissing any team without great difficulty. There is a strong rumour that Pardeshi will be omitted. If this be true, the Committee will stand condemned for the blunder in the eyes of all Cricket loving public. He is a class fielder and a good change bowler and a batsman who will rise to the occasion. It is true that he has failed as a batsman in this season, but—and this is a great *but*—hdow creditably he played against Dr. Kanga's XI in the test match. But for that unfortunate mistake of Jai, he should have struck his form and put up 50 or so against class bowling of the Parsis viz. Vajifdar, Palia and Nariman.

In absence of Ramji who it is feared might not turn up Talpade's will be a good selection. He is a fast crack bowler and pretty good fielder. The S. C. should include Ramji and try their best to prevail upon him to play.

Now about S. S. Joshi and I have done. He is reliable as a left hander bowler and a class fielder. As regards batting the of course cannot be relied upon. But if a cricketer possesses qualifications in two departments and that again in bowling (which is the weak point of the Hindus) and again experience, youth and stamina, he cannot wisely be left out. Diwaker and Shanker of Karachi will be the best reserves.—Yours, etc

CHHOTUBHAI D. DESAI.

"LA TRAVIATA" AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Splendid Performance by Carpi's Company.

Bombay has earned the unevidable reputation of having no music in its soul. It is extremely doubtful if any first rate artists and musicians will chance a visit to the city after the shabby treatment that has been accorded them by audiences, who are given to the enjoyment of talkies and jazz, and care little for the music of the masters.

Last night a few enthusiasts witnessed "La Traviata," which from a dramatic point of view was a wonderful performance. Signorina Henkina sang beautifully as Violetta, the heroine particularly in the aria "Ah, For'e Lui." Signor Geletta and Signor Casarossa handled the parts of Alfredo and Giargio very thoroughly. The former's singing and acting captivated the audience. "Parigi O'Cara" in the last act was sung with great feeling, by Signorina Henkina, and Signor Gilleta. The chorus and ballet worked very hard, and contributed to the success of the performance. The company will stage "Madame Butterfly" on Saturday night, when a large house is expected.

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V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

Remedy Defects And Make It Efficient.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLEA FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following representation dated 14th October 1929 has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of Bombay, Department of Education and Industries, re: the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay:—

"The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been recently drawn to the state of affairs in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. This Institute is a pioneer technical institution not only in this Presidency but in the whole country. My Committee are aware that a large number of students came from the other Presidencies to this Institute. It is because it holds its premier position that my Committee are anxious that nothing should happen which would mar the efficiency or the good name of the Institute. It is with this object in view that my Committee beg to address this representation to Government so that the defects be removed and the Institute may be placed on an efficient and well-administered basis.

"The Institute was started with the generous endowment given by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, supplemented by subscriptions to the Ripon Memorial Fund, subscriptions to celebrate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria and other donations. It was established in 1888 with the objects of imparting instruction in the principles of technical science and their application to industrial and other purposes by:

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF INSTITUTE.

(1) establishment of an Institute in Bombay, for instruction of apprentices workmen, foremen and managers and for training suitable technical teachers for the whole of the Presidency;

(2) The establishment, as funds permitted, of technical schools at places other than Bombay and the grant of assistance to such schools as may be affiliated to the Institute throughout the Presidency; and

(3) the holding of examinations in technology and granting of certificates of competency to those who passed the prescribed tests.

"In order to fulfil the first object the teaching in the following courses was undertaken at the Institute; courses in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile manufacture, sanitary engineering and plumbing and applied chemistry. In order to fulfil the second object Government constituted a Commitee of Ditrection of technical education in the Bombay Presidency.

With regard to the first, my Committee will briefly deal with the different courses;

(a) Mechanical Engineering:—The machinery consists of lathes, Babcock and Wilcox boiler, one steam engine of about 100 H.P. and a gas engine with a coal-gas plant and a small oil engine. The lathes are said to be too old and many of them are not sufficiently accurate. The boiler, it is alleged, is now hardly working for a few days in the year and it was not working at all, my Committee are informed, for nearly four years. Government will agree that the boiler and lathes are constituent parts of the mechanical engineering department which cannot be said to be complete without them and that if the allegation is correct the particular course could not be said to be well-looked after. It is said that the staff, at least a majority of them, have not got any practical experience so very essential for such an Institute as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

SURVEY OF DEPARTMENTS.

(b). Electrical Department:—My Committee are informed that not more than 40 studendts are admitted every year in this department though more than 100 students well-qualified seek admission every year. This department it is said is short of testing electrical machinery and plant.

(c) Textile Department:—My Committee understand that this department is urgently in need of a waste plant, arrangements for fine-yarn spinning, hosiery plant, sizing machines, dyeing and bleaching plant and various other looms and spinning and opening machines with new labour-saving devices. If this allegation is correct, the textile course cannot be said to be complete. The weaving workshop, it is said, closed since the last 4 years as the new buildings have cracked so much that the shafting could not be worked. If this is a fact, it reflects gravely upon the present management and administration of the Institute, as it means that the students do not receive training with regard to practical weaving. Facilities are provided to a very limited extent, but especially in weaving technology Where practical work is to be submitted to the City and Guild of London, nothing can be done as the weavings shed is closed.

(d) Chemistry Department.—The teaching in the chemistry department is good. What is wanted is the small scale manufacture of paints, varnishes, soaps, candles and oils in the chemical department.

(e) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing:—There are also complaints regarding the teaching staff with regard to these courses. The complaint has been that this department is badly managed and unsatisfactory.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

It was expected that after the Technical Institute was removed to its new buildings there would be a change in the management and administration as also in the teaching both practical and theoretical. Unfortunately, all these expectations have not come to be realised. My Committee believe that it is highly essential that a Committee should be appointed by Government not only to go into all these quesions but also to prepare a comprehensive report regarding the steps necessary for remedying the present defects, its management, administration and the general standard of teaching in all its departments. This Committee should also be entrusted with the work of finding out as to who was responsible for the bad construction of the building which is found to have cracked in such a short time and what will be the expenditure necessary for fully repairing the building. Such Committee should have an Indian Chairman and a majority of Indian members. My Committee hope that in the interests of Technical Education of the Presidency as also in the interest of Industry in general Government will be pleased to accept their suggestion for the appointment of a Committee referred to above.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

No Cause For Jubilation Or Protest.

WHAT MR. B. C. PAL CAN'T UNDERSTAND.

SURAT, Nov. 20. (By Mail.)

Mr. B. C. Pal, who is touring in Gujerat in connection with the centenary of the Brahmo Samaj, delivered two addresses here and in the course of his second address, dealt at length with the Viceroy's announcement.

Mr. Pal said that he did not quite see why there should be so much jubilation over it. It offered nothing new. Nor did he see why the debate over it in Parliament should produce a reaction in the minds of the leaders who first went into raptures over it. Nothing had been said in Parliament people: but now that the Govern-

CLEARING MISCONCEPTION.

The Viceroy's statement only cleared a little misconception regarding the meaning of Mr. Montagu's announcement. Self-governing Dominion Status, Mr. Pal observed, was the necessary logical development of the Montagu announcement. but the attainment of this Dominion Status must necessarily be by an Act of Parliament. The Viceroy could not override the authority of Parliament. Parliament itself was committed to the present Government of India Act and no one could change this Act except Parliament itself. And Parliament could not take up the consideration of the present Act until the Simon Commission had presented its report. This was all that Lord Reading and others had emphasised in Parliament.

"SOMETHING NEW."

But. Mr. Pal went on to say, there was something new in the offer of a Round Table Conference. Though Parliament was the ultimate authority, yet it would be wise to carry Indian opinion with it in deciding the constitutional issue. The Round Table Conference was only an attempt to do this.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In conclusion, Mr. Pal said that the Viceregal statement had placed a tremendous responsibility upon those who were responsible for making it. It had cleared the ground so far as the goal was concerned. If the British Government accepted the goal honestly and frankly they should henceforth honestly and frankly cooperate with the people for the realisation of the goal. The Government had hitherto been calling upon the people to co-operate with them in working out what they thought to be good for the people; but now that the Govrehment had accepted the people's ideal of self-governing Dominion Status as the goal of British policy in India, the people had a right to call upon the Government to cooperate with them in helping in the reasonably rapid attainment of the goal. It was now no more a question of the people co-operating with the Government but of the Government co-operating with the people.—A. P.

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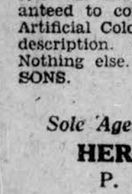

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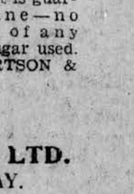

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DRINK
MALABATI TEA.

What the People Say

"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Dr. D'Avoine, in his to-day's article says that you would allow any one to reply to all what he has declared recently in your columns: that being so, will you kindly allow some spacc to refer to some very interesting things which he has said.

A few days ago he said that "science" does not "deal with Origins," and that "we don't know anything at all about the origin of life." He then proceeds in a learned manner occupying two and half columns, to explain in detail not only "what life really is" what it is "composed of," but how it did originate on our miserable planet. All that he said comprised not only his own views but of many others. The fact, however, is that all what he said was just as primitive as that which we read in Genesis, for example. The difference is that the young men who wrote the Genesis Poem, were men 'of genius' as all men of any sense admit, whereas my friend when he reads this poem goes there to look for monkey "embryos" and all that nonsense. Now we are constantly being told by Rationalists and other "Men of Science" that all that is necessary in order to raise mankind still higher than the achievements of anthropoids, is to give all the people "education." Now, let us examine this "remedy." Is it a sort of a "cure all" against narrow superstition, fanatical fierceness, narrow scepticism etc. Does it raise man to a higher civilisation? If so, produce the evidence. Germany and other nations who fought in the last War were all highly "educated," but we have the word of the most learned Rationalist in the world .... "the Germans are the most barbarous people on the earth." ("War and Civilisation," J. M. Robertson). Countless millions of Indians have in years past travelled under terrible difficulties, to places, which they had been told were "holy." Millions have immersed their idols large and small on the sea shore. The question frequently comes to me, what would you put in the place of all this. "O! that is easily settled my good fellow!" I am told, "they should all be taught "histology, anthropology, morpholgy, geology and especially all about Haeckel's diagrams of Mnkey Embryos" and so forth. What a gospel? In Chicago only about ten per cent. are illiterate, yet there are more crimes committed in two days in Chicago, than there are in India in six months; so much then for "education" as a civilisation agent. In India there are over 95 per cent. of the illiterate, and in Egypt 92 per cent. Before trying education we should try, firstly to arrange matters so that some of the wage earning classes were able to get 'one square meal in a life-time,' at present 90 per cent. of these 'never see one square meal in a whole life-time.' In the day of judgment may God have mercy on those responsible for India's calamities. What enables the people to bear all this is not the fear of bayonets, but it is because of their religion and ancient hymns of the Vedas, all "kismet"! Dr. D'Avoine laughs and sneers at the fairy tales contained in all the scriptures. I see no harm in all this. It all depends on one's mentally. We hear a good deal about "frauds and forgeries" in the Old and New Testament. But among the scientists of the last and present centuries, who was the "greatest fraud and forgerer"? —no other than Haeckel himself. He was compelled to make a "contrite confession" to Dr. Brass of the Kepler Bund who had accused him of having published "faked diagrams to illustrate his Monkey Embryos." Haeckel admitted that they were "all forgeries" and so forth. This abject apology appeared in a German paper in January 1909: for fuller particulars apply to my learned friend Dr. D'Avoine. He cackles at enormous length about Biology, but what is the suggestive testimony of Biology? Simply this that it shows that spontaneous generation of life is impossible—that life cannot arise from non-life, that in order to manifest itself now, life must have pre-existed. And in accord with the law of the conservation of energy, and the indestructibility of matter, whatever exists, always has existed and always will exist. Again, what does Embryology demonstrate? Simply this, that, the human embryo beginning as a minute particle of protoplasm reviews during its uterine existence the age-long history of organic evolution. At first it is like an amoeba: it afterwards develops gills and is like a fish. Thence it grows through mammalian forms until its inconceivably ancient heradity can carry it no further the initial microscopic bit of protoplasm is endowed with thought and human consciousness, with dominion over all the lower kingdoms through which, by rights of conquest in past lives, it passed during the brief period of nine short months. Perhaps, my friend will also explain, when he has leisure, certain dreams and somnambulism phenomena, which suggest that man possesses innate memories extending backwards to pre-historic times. Indeed, Freud after much careful study of the child mind, concludes that:—"The child has its sexual impulses, and activities from the beginning, h ebrings them with him into the world." Psychological analysis of habits, or what Buddhists call 'Karmic Propensities" as they unfold themselves from the childhood to naturity, leads to a like conclusion. Finally the study of double personalities, and of amnesia, wherein recollections return in inverse order to that in which they disappear, makes yet more plausible the hypothesis of pre-existent memories. But all this is all folly to materialists who point to the local cemetry as the end of all things.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.
POONA, Nov. 21.

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A bad workman quarrels with his tools. Similarly, society is to-day quarrelling with one of its components, the priesthood. Any factor turns out good or bad according to the right or wrong use it is put to. The quality of the use counts, not the quantity. When two opposite poles, the positive and the negative, meet, light is produced. Both the forces are equally valuable but both must meet, if light must come. If, however, any one shorts by the neglect of the proper adjustment, instead of bringing light, they burn together. The constitution of priesthood has stood the severe test of time which is itself the testimony of usefulness. What a lawyer is in the Court, a priest is in the Court of God, the temple. Both the judge who presides in the temple and the judge who presides in the Court are addressed as "My Lord." One grants peace to the soul, the other to the impulse. Both have their criers to impose silence, both hear what are called prayers. There the sacrifice is of self in spirit, here of self in matter which the purse is. In fact, the priest is the elder brother of the lawyer, though, no doubt, the sun of the former is almost setting whilst the sun of the latter has been on the meridian A client speaks through the lawyer's mouth, the host prays through that of the priest. It is not possible for all and sundry to be able to state their own cases or grievances either in the court o in the temple. To an illiterate client the lawyer seems some superhuman being; similarly, to a host the priest appears to be a demi-god. No wonder there should, therefore, be, if the remuneration be expected in proportion of the bulk of the smaller or bigger "Kitab" which is held in sight for the advice to come from. The craft which is a trade is uniform in character and everywhere the same. To cry against the utility of the middle-man as between man and God is to cry against that of the postman who delivers messages. The language of religion is moreover esoteric and though the priest may not have swum into the depths, even his help on the surface has its value. How many of the lawyers half-study their briefs but receive in full? True it is that the son of a priest or a lawyer can hardly inherit his father's efficiency and, therefore, the privileges should not be allowed to descend as from heir to heir.

Hypocrisy, on the other hand, is a cheap commodity and is ever in demand on the stock exchange of religion as anywhere else. By common consent, transactions take place, and, so long as the market value of the shares does not abruptly drop, contentment is seen on the faces concerned, but the moment any one of the partners in the establishment happens heavily to speculate and thus bring ruin, his co-sharers blame him for having done openly what exactly they themselves may have been doing on the sly. The host bribes the priest to invite God to his (host's) unclean house and the priest promises to arrange for the immediate conference and thus exchanges his wits for the gold of his client. Do not the two, by common consent, cheat each other?

Unless, therefore, we realize what our true religion and what the false superstition are, we must always have our eyes caused sore by the clouds of dust raised all round us by those who profess to sweep the paths clean. When we have so realized, we can hand-in-hand with the priest enjoy peace and prosperity. Society is composed of factors, positive as well as negative, and it would not do to diminish its strength by mutilating any of its components by viewing these separately from above the surface. Let us not destroy our household, because we cannot well manage it. Let us not root out the whole tree because a side part is found decayed.—Yours

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

—:o:—

SCIENCE & SPIRITUALISM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Isn't India in danger of throwing out the baby with the bath, in the light of this controversy re: spiritualism and astrology? Surely there are frauds in each field, and just as surely there are also fine honest sincere seekers after truth.

Scepticism is not 'always' the sign of intellect; and even when it is, let it be remembered that above the intellectual is the spiritual!

In regard the letter from the Editor of "Science and Invention" may I say that he carefully omitted to mention Margery the Boston medium who attracts the most erudite and worthwhile people including preachers of the highest rank, scientists of note and reputation, etc., etc. Houdini tried unsuccessfully to discredit her and is said to have used dishonest methods trying to accomplish his purpose. One American editor (well-known to some Indians at least) who had written a very damning editorial about Margery's work, rescinded his statements, almost in toto, after three or four seances with Margery. She takes no money for her labours—working solely in the interests of science. Being a Bostonian I know whereof I speak!

As to astrology—that field, too, has its honest and intelligent exponents as well as its crooks. Why not admit the 'fact'! Has not astrological prediction helped any number of Indians to live their lives to better advantage than would have been otherwise possible? Just as Numerology has done, and is doing. Why no mention of the latter science? I have been watching for it. Both Astrology and Numerology (which undoubtedly antedated Astrology) swing in wide, and to-day far, orbits. In this Aquarian age we are getting back to the things of the spirit of the 'air,'—as the airplane and airship testify to us. As these phenomena function in the physical realm, so these old human-nature sciences are bound increasingly to function in the higher reaches of the spirit.

There is no real intelligence in opposing progress simply because that progress does not fit in with one's particularly temperament and cast of mind and soul. That the investigation into the fields above noted 'is' progress no thoroughly educated and open-minded person can sensibly deny. The prejudiced can,—and will. When Numerology, for instance, points to influences of great political activity in India in 1931, to hard careful "spade-work" in 1930 to prepare for this; to quieter conditions and "a harvest" in 1932 no one does violence to his intellect if he admits that—all life being vibration and all activity conditioned by that vibration—Numerology may be right. As surely as the farmer's harvest depends on his spade-work in the spring and on God's hand during the summer, so does India's "harvest" of 1932 depend on each and both!—Yours, etc.,

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PRIEST IN BUDDHISM

Evolution Of Sacrifices.

Lecturing before the Buddha Society on the "Priest in Buddhism" Mr. G. K. Nariman on Saturday observed that all progressive Hindus must be thankful to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh for his erudite contribution to the "Bombay Chronicle" on November 16 on the "Tolerance of the gods". He proved that all the religions were changing and that none whatever was constant, much less eternal. Mr. Nariman, however, differed from Dr. Deshmukh when the latter said that "in the matter of offering for sacrifice to the spirits and gods the Vedic religion appears better than the other old religions". I am afraid, said Mr. Nariman, the Vedic texts are quite positive that the first sacrifice was human, then animals were substituted and finally, as Dr. Deshmukh facetiously put it, cabbage came to take the place of crania.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

"Human sacrifices as a penance were not unknown in India. The "Shatapatha Brahmana" is the store house of information on this point. Manu's wife was slaughtered as a sacrificial victim. In the Vedanta Sutras, we have mention of the Purusha Yagna or human sacrifice. We have details of the human sacrifice (or Purusha Medha) which, as related in one place, is the only offering that matters. Every Brahman knows the legend of Sunabshepa. He was bound to the sacrificial post and was only relieved by supplications to the gods. The Rig Veda describes the procession of the sacrifice. First comes the horse, then a cart, then a human being, next come cows and troops of maidens. In the beginning the sacrifice most acceptable to the hungry gods was man. Then by turns the place of the human was taken by ox, sheep, goat and finally the changing nature of the deities was gratified with the offerings of rice and barley.

In fact, the entire process of the evolution of sacrifices from that of human beings to fruits of earth is described in detail in the "Aitareva-Brahmana" The divine essence of sacrifice, we read, passed successively from man to a series of animals till finally it ended in rice. The Shastras ordain that these animals out of which the sacrificial essence had gone out should not be used as articles of food. The prohibition, of course, establishes that animal food was customary in old India. There is an intriguing passage in a sacred Hindu book where, in the history of the evolution of sacrifice, the flesh of cows and oxen comes to be interdicted. But the holy sage Yajnavalkya declared: "I for one will eat it, provided only that it is tender." The later ritual manuals describe the minutae of the division of the sacrifices. The animal was divided into thirty-six parts. When you cut up the beast in the prescribed sacerdotal fashion, the animal goes to Heaven and those who dine off it are assured of bliss hereafter. But, as in Zoroastrianism, the mis-directed and improper sacrifice including the unorthodox carving of the roasted animal, involves much unpleasantness, the offering proving a source of strength to the Devil.

AN ANALOGY.

Mr. Nariman quoted a very remarkable analogy between the practice of the Magian priests who forbid the eating of the consecrated food by any save the faithful, dogs and cows always excepted, with a strict injunction in the "Atharva Veda" which made it obligatory on the priests to devour the remnants of the feasts themselves. For anyone else to taste it was a sin. Proceeding further the lecturer dwelt on the original nature and the amusing life-history of the god Rudra in whose honour and propitiation there met the other day 15000 learned Brahmans at Nurni in Palghat to avert the catastrophe implied by the operation of the Sarda Act!

Mr. Nariman referred to the anniversary of the death of the patriot Lala Lajpat Rai who though a Hindu of Hindus had suggested that rather than perpetuate priestcraft temples and mosques might, at least temporarily, be closed down.

Messrs. Manecklal Vakil, Padhye, and Prof. Bhagvat took part in the discussion. Dr. Daruwala proposed a letter of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji whose most untimely death was loss to the Buddha Society as well as India as a whole.

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GOLD HOARDING IN FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 8

This afforded scope to France to absorb gold mainly from England and from the United States also.

During the period of reconstruction in France after the war and especially between 1926 and 1929 France had been buying foreign exchanges, mainly dollars and sterlings, and accumulating them with a purpose. And to make this possible France expanded her note circulation from francs 55 milliards to 65 milliards between July 1926 and July 1929. France thus accumulated large foreign balances mostly in sterlings and dollars. Rentiers and speculators who calculated on economic forces to peg up the franc far higher to about 100 to £ suffered heavy losses and paid heavy penalty for the Poincare stabilisation of the franc (at 124 to £). It was estimated that the Bank of France held about 26,000 million francs of gold exchange abroad. A major portion of these assets, about £200 millions and more was held in England and a substantial amount in dollars in U. S. A. also. The funds so held abroad were in short-term securities and in short deposits with foreign banks. France thus accumulated a very great potential power which she is bringing back home in the form of gold to roost in the vaults of the Bank of France.

ITS TWIN OBJECTS.

Dr. Benjamin Anderson of the Chase National Bank infers two immediate purposes for which France has been converting her dollars and sterling holdings into real gold and bringing it home. (1) France by way of caution would not allow her balances to remain abroad, particularly in countries which have adopted gold exchange standard making for unsound credit expansion and not having real gold standard (India has to learn a lesson herefrom too). (2) France is anxious to regain her pre-war position as an entirely independent financial centre and to have her solid gold reserves in the vaults of her Central Bank. On the basis of real gold she will be able to expand her currency and will lend out francs on long terms instead of lending her assets on short terms or on short deposits. So long France has this potential power, the countries in which she holds her balances must incur the risk of depletions from their real gold holdings. To check this outflow the debtor countries must raise their discount rates.

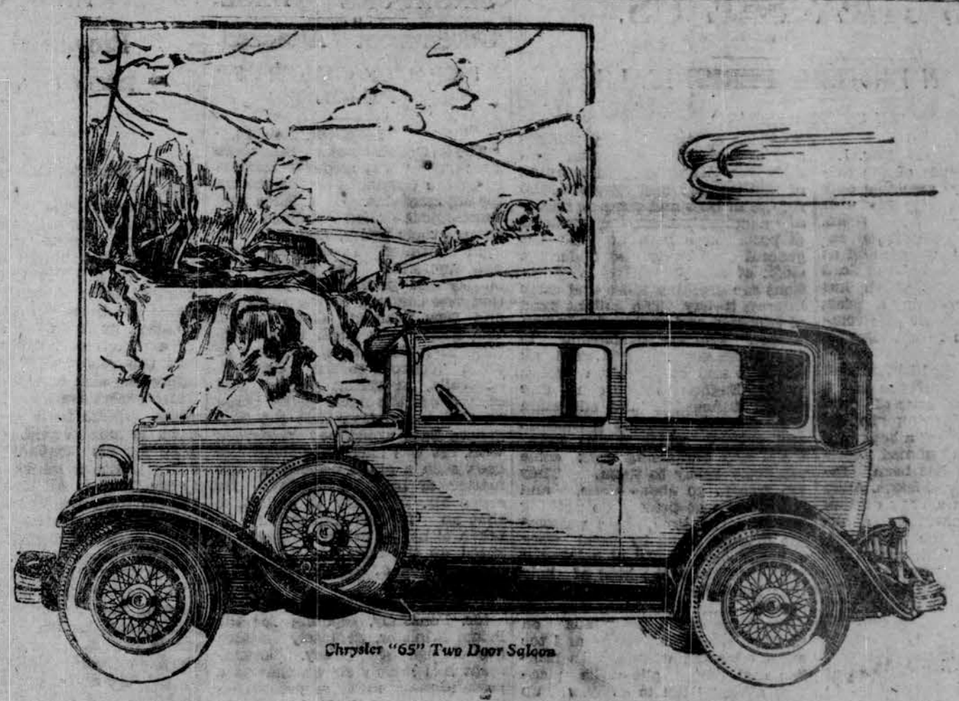
BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

England, inspite of her erstwhile assurance to the contrary, after the raising of the re-discount rate by the Federal Reserve Bank of America had to raise the rate of discount to 6-1|2 per cent. The rate had never been so high since 1921 (March-Menverty). The efficiency of the higher rate in checking the outflow of gold will much depend on the return to England of foreign money for investment as also on the repatriation of her money from abroad—but much more on the patriotism of her monied classes to keep their balances at home. The last situation is possible in so far as the Labour Government inspires confidence by not raising the super-taxes or death duties and such irksome capital tolls to gratify their desires for schemes of socialistic advances.

Of the other drainers of gold from England the major ones are Germany and U. S. A. But theirs is a purely commercial operation. German money rates are higher than those in England. Money moves rapidly for securing higher rates, the German exchange becomes favourable in relation to sterling exchange, besides Germany restricts her buying of foreign exchanges and compels German institutions to bring in gold for Reichmarks required by them. Germany thus draws in gold through purely commercial transactions. Much of this process is common in the dealings with America.

AMERICAN SPECULATION.

America has had for a long period high money rates. There speculation, particularly since the beginning of the year, was feverishly active and money rates were rising to very high percentages, 12, 15 and even 20 per cent. All Europe ran galore to invest in America. Remittances passed through London and there was considerable external pressure on sterling from various sides. Early in February the Bank of England had to raise the discount rate by one full per cent. For a time there was a spell of apparent calmness, but Autumn came in with her seasonal balance of trade in favour of U. S. A. England had to square accounts for her seasonal purchases of cotton and corn and on account of adverse exchange had to pay in gold. On October 2nd a cable says, gold valued at £2 millions had to be exported from Great Britain. But the exchange has recovered to $4.86 and England may breathe freely for a time. But other exchanges hovering at or near gold export points do signify yet a danger. How to advert it is beyond the scope of a lay foreigner. But it is necessary for Indians to understand in advance how far the British and the Continental high rates will have repercussions on money rates in India. The British and Continental nations will surely devise means to save their respective industries and export trade from such frantic finance. But for India who cares! Industries may die, but the administrators will yet think of accelerating imports by subsidising them with exchange or reduction of tariffs or abolishing export duties which in India may be counted on finger's ends.



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AS THEY SEE US.

INDIA IN BRITISH PERIODICALS.

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

(By Air Mail.)

Nov. 1.

The November issues of the British monthlies were available only this morning and I have been able to go through only a few of them. Most of them have a passing reference to Indian problems and as they were published before Lord Irwin's announcement which has appeared in this morning's press there is no mention or any comment about the future British policy in India.

As usual, the Earl of Birkenhead has justified his existence as a journalist in the columns of the "Britannia" in reviewing "In the Clutches of the Cheka" a book by a Finnish gentleman named Boris Cederholm which has been recently published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin. It is a book dealing with Russia, and naturally stinks into the nostrils of the noble lord. He says "it illustrates, conclusively to my mind the illusory nature of trading prospects with Bolshevist Russia, as well as the peculiar inconveniences attaching to any attempt to pursue them." In advising perusal of the book by all who consider that trade with Russia at the present moment is possible to such an extent as might relieve Britain's economic problems, Lord Birkenhead recommends it to businessmen who are thinking of visiting Russia in person to open up trade. He does not suggest that a large proportion of them will necessarily be unfortunate but while the possibility exists, they would be wise to make themselves familiar with the nature of the risks they will run. In conclusion he says "they may well decide that commercial travel is safer among cannibals than among the Bolshevists."

AN EX-SATRAP ON INDIA.

Sir Reginald Craddock has sought the courtesy of the "Nineteenth Century and After" to reply to the article of Mr. Arthur Davies, former Principal of the Law College of Madras, entitled "Swaraj: India and the League of Nations". The ex-Satrap of Burma gives credit to Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharya for having suggested in the "Hindu" in March last that as Great Britian and India are not likely to agree on the subject of Indian self-government, the dispute between them should be referred to the League of Nations. After expressing doubt as to whether the National Congress really represents the people at large or whether the All-Parties Convention which approved the Nehru constitution, really represented all parties in the exiguous "India" to which Mr. Davies referred in his article, or was just the work of a few ambitious lawyers, Sir Reginald emphasises that the proposal to refer the question of Indian self-government to the League of Nations is not justified because "India" is not India. He says "it is not feasible because the League cannot interfere in dissensions inside the circumference of the British Commonwealth and the King's Dominions across the seas, and even if it were feasible it would not be efficacious. If Great Britain cannot find a solution of the Indian question with all her experience of governing India, how is it possible for the League to find a solution either acceptable to both sides, or enforceable if not accepted by one or the other? ..... Great Britain may find heself getting all the kicks and the Swarajists all the halfpence, if indeed, after the turmoil, there are any half pence left to divide and any Swarajists among whom to divide them. Obviously to introduce the League into the dispute "is to introduce new consultants."

INDIAN WOMEN'S AWAKENING.

A thought-provoking article for the British readers appears from the pen of Lady Hertog who has given a beautiful essay on the "Awakening of Indian Womanhood" to the "Contemporary Review." After briefly stating that one of the most potent factors in the general awakening in India has undoubtedly been due the efforts of the All-India Women's Education Conference, initiated by Mrs. Cousins in 1927, Lady Hertog says "the more alive the educated womanhood of India become to the great future which lies in their hands, the more acutely will be felt the need for more workers and for more adequate training in all branches of social service. In each of the great cities we find groups of progressive and enlightened women, Christian and non-Christian, Indian and European by whom much good work is being done, but even here great fields are practically untouched for lack of trained workers. "This advocate of women's rights and privileges emphasises the need for trained workers amongst women and in concluding maintains that" no one would deny that the women of India have made wonderful advances in the last ten years, though great problems still lie ahead of them. The provision of more and of better education for girls, the supply of teachers, and of more and better teachers' training, the provision of trained social workers and of more doctors, nurses and midwives, the widespread teaching of mothercrafy and hygiene, the reform of laws and customs adversely affecting women, the problems of prostitution both among the general community and under the cloak of religion, all these questions are arousing more and more interest to-day. The gallant band of educated and progressive Indian women who are attempting to solve these problems still need all the help and co-operation which their English sisters can give them. School-life and education give English women a training and outlook which makes secretarial and organising work come relatively easily to them. They are free to go about alone, and many who at present do nothing but pass the time would welcome the interest given by social work and the opportunity of helping, if only they knew the kind of help that is needed and would be welcomed. ..... As things are at present too much work falls on the few energetic workers and too many educated women, both English and Indian, allow the pleasure of social life to swallow up their days."

MARTHA AND MARY.

As if to announce that he was free from the laborious task of the Indian Central Committee, Sir Sankaran Nair has also found time to discuss a religious topic entitled "Martha and Mary" in the same review. Sir Sankaran opines that an ordinary person, at any rate before old age, is a slave to his passions and desires. The ordinances of religion are such that the satisfaction of his passions and desires will tend to public benefit and eventually enable him to obtain mastery over them. Thus he may follow any profession he likes; he may be a soldier, fight for power or he may be a merchant accumulating money. But during this time he is to fulfil the ten commendments and lead a life of righteousness. It is during this period of his life that he is to carry out, as Jesus said, hospitality to everyone, and to assist everyone who may need assistance. It is during this time that he may be a publican or any other official, but he is to use his power righteously and he sould make a proper use of his wealth. By leading this life he will, if not in this life then in future lives, give up all desires, will be free from passion, fear, and anger, without attachment to anything, without likes and dislikes, will withdraw his senses from the objects of the senses, will have not desire though he performs his duties of citizenship, will do everything only from a sense of duty, not wishing anything for himself or his relatives or friends. He will remain perfectly indifferent to the fruits of his actions, but act, as the Christians say, for the greater glory of God". In the "Gita" Krishna says in a stanza known to all India, "Abandoning all duties come unto me alone for shelter." The pre-requisite is what is mentioned in the previous stanza. The mind is immersed in God, is always absorbed in God's prayer, devoted to him."

JO-HUKUM EFFUSIONS.

The retired Indian Civilian's monthly mouthpiece "India" has a cartoon exhibiting Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya putting back the clock of reform with reference to Sarda Bill with the assistance of Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. Mahomad Yakub. Under the pseudonym "A Feeling Hindu" it also contains an article entitled "India in Bondage." The writer introduces his article with a paragraph that "the strikingly significant title of the article is, paradoxically enough, borrowed from a notorious book deservedly proscribed by one of the provincial Governments in India; and although the present writer has nothing but a hearty aversion to the trans-Atlantic author who was inspired by motives other than spirital, he finds the phrase (India in Bondage) vividly and pathetically descriptive of the state of things which obtains in this land of many woes. "Coming to the subject proper "A Feeling Hindu" opines that the "political Government of India by the British has really given freedom of thought, speech and action-freedom of mind, and soul and body, things which have been denied to the vast masses of the country by the "divine custodians of wisdom" for ages and ages, and the withdrawal or removal of the British bag and baggage out of this country will certainly and inevitably mean a fatal relapse into a complete bondage from which the real India has just begun to be free ,thanks to the benefits of the British rule. The so-called political bondage of India is illusory. It is no bondage, but a golden link providentially provided as a means of unifying diverse races, castes and creeds, hitherto at loggerheads with one another, into a homogeneous nation and connecting this nation again into a powerful commonwealth of nations the membership of which implies solid political gains; increasing prestige, military safety, in a word, all the advantages that association possesses over isolation." Of course, this precious writer thinks that the most ingenious form of tyranny that has ever yet been known on earth is the priestly tyranny of the Brahmins—a tyranny which is so subtle, so marvellous, so scientifically perfect and effective—the tyranny which is represented by the system of caste which stamps under divine sanction three-fourths of the Hindu population with the stigma of illegitimacy and inferiority—a system of slavery compared with which the helotage of Greece, the slavery of Rome, or the serfdom of the Middle Ages were all coveted blessings. This is India's real bondage, according to our anonymous writer, and it is a pity that the Government of India, the Parliament of Great Britain and the Royal Commission that toured the land are not paying sufficient attention to its existence, a fact which is sure to prove ultimately ruinous to the interests of the people of India and to the power and prestige of Great Britain.

SINGAPORE BASE.

Government Attacked.

DENIAL OF CHANGE OF POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Government's Singapore Base policy was strongly criticised in the Commons on the motion for adjournment. Capt. Eden said Government had decided to change their policy, and had not even consulted Dominions who had supported the scheme so largely and generously. Information was confined to the Australia and New Zealand Governments. The action was most unsatisfactory, and this was a matter of great concern to the Colonies, Australia, in recent years, had carried out the naval policy based on the assumption that the Singapore Base would be proceeded with. It was long since there had been such a grave neglect in the matter of Imperial policy. He asked Mr. Ponsonby to undertake that no further step would be taken either to delay, postpone or speed up the Base without closest collaboration of every part of the Empire.

GOVERNMENT'S DENIAL.

Mr. Ponsonby, replying for the Prime Minister, definitely denied any change of policy. Government had merely shown that as a precautionary measure provisional steps might have to be taken, in view of the possible decision of the Five-Power Conference. Australia and New Zealand had been informed but not consulted. Hong-Kong, the Malay States and the Dominions would be drawn into full consultation regarding the whole decision if and when the decision had to be made after conclusions of the Five-Power Conference. Mr. Ponsonby felt that various parts of the Empire had no cause for complaint whatsoever.

Mr. Amery also criticised the Government's action. The matter was then dropped.—Reuter.

THE JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

Complaint Dismissed.

Judgment was delivered on Thursday afternoonby Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case in which Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor and his chauffeur were charged by Bhagu Bai, a Mahomedan woman with forgery, cheating, and criminal breach of trust.

The Magistrate, delivering an oral judgment said that the only point which troubled him was the payment of Rs. 1,245 by Mr. Da Cunha to the second accused after the consent decree had been passed. He was, however, satisfied, with Mr. Baptista's explanation that in accordance with the letter of authority signed by the complainant the accused was bound to pay the amount. The Magistrate was of opinion that the complainant had not made out any case. He, therefore, dismissed the complaint, and acquitted both the accused. He promised to give a written copy of his judgment later.

MORE TROOPS FOR CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Two troops specials conveying five companies of First Battalion of the Loyal Lancashire Regiment arrived at Howrah to-day from Secunderabad 'via' Tata Nagar under the command of Lt. Col. M. Bell.

They proceeded to Calcutta 'maidan' where the regiment camped for the day outside the Fort. The party entrained from Secunderabad on October 31 and detrained at Tata Nagar on November 4. The distance between Tata Nagar and Kharagpur, 110 miles, was covered on foot in 14 days.—A. P.

NAIR COMMITTEE REPORT.

Provincial Autonomy Recommended.

REPORT TO BE OUT BY NOVEMBER.

Simon's Reactionary Proposals.

The "Hindu" publishes the following:—

Information comes from Delhi that Lord Irwin is in receipt of the Nair Committee report, copies of which for distribution in India are already in print in the Government of India Press, Delhi. 6 000 copies are being printed for distribution in India.

I am authoritatively informed that the report will be published before the end of this month.

The report contains about 320 pages. More than half of the space is monopolised by Sir H. S Gour for his explanatory note. There is also a minute of dissent by Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy which occupies about 30 pages. The recommendations numbering about 100, come to 10 pages.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The information which I have received to-day confirms the forecast already made, that all provinces except Bengal are to be given provincial autonomy. In Bengal, law and order is to remain as a reserved subject.

Salient among other conclusions are that Sind shall be a separate province. Burma is not to be separated from India. The United Provinces alone will have a bicameral legislature.

The strength of the Provincial Cabinet will be according to the importance and size of the province. The Madras Cabinet will be composed of eight members, while Behar, Assam and other minor provinces will have 5 and 4 according to their area.

Madras being the senior province was taken up first in the discussion. It is the only province which will if the recommendation of the Committee is given effect to retain members of the Indian Civil Service as an All India service, while in other provinces, the service will be provincialised.

Separate electorates are recommended for the Depressed Classes in Madras, while in other provinces they will have reservation of seats according to the population basis under joint electorates.

Indian Christians and Europeans will get reservation of seats.

"DIARCHY" IN CENTRAL GOVT.

My informant confirms my earlier report that the committee has recommended joint electorates, with reservation of seats for minorities, according to a population basis. The franchise is doubled. There will be diarchy in the Central Government.

DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS TO BE RESERVED.

Defence and Foreign Relations are to be reserved subjects according to the Central Simon Report.

Dr. Gour framed a scheme under which the Military budget was to be votable. His idea, as he explains it in his voluminous separate note, is that the Viceroy must be helped in the administration by a council, one-third of its members to be elected by the Assembly, one-third by the Indian States and one-third nominated by the Viceroy. The Council will discuss foreign politics and other reserved subjects. The Viceroy cannot go against the decision of the Council. His scheme, in short, curtails the Viceroy's certification powers. A minimum amount will be given to the Military for maintenance to be fixed by the Administrative Council. Any amount higher than the minimum required is subject to the Assembly's vote. If the Assembly abuses the responsibility placed in its hands, the Council then can interfere and grant the amount required.

This scheme of Dr. Gour's was opposed by others and hence was rejected.

Dr. Gour's minute of dissent also deals with separation of Sindh, Bicameral Legislature in the United Provinces, retention of the All-India Services in the Madras Presidency, reservation of law and order in Bengal and landholders under the Central Government. His note, in which he opposes the committee's recommendations on the above subjects, strongly pleads for curtailment of the Viceroy's powers.

MINUTE BY SIR ZULFIKAR AND DR. SUHRAWARDHY.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy speak of the past glories of Muslim Raj and emphatically state that joint electorates with reservation for minorities according to population basis, is least acceptable to Muslims. In their opinion, the resolution passed at the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi under the Aga Khan's presidency are the views of Muslim India. They are opposed to any further reforms in the provincial and Central Governments.

The report leaves the impression that there was a regular tug-of-war going on in the Committee. The members often changed sides.

SIMON'S REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

A reliable report states that the Simon Commission originally made very reactionary recommendations and that they have been forced to reconsider the same because of the Nair Report and the Parliamentary debate. While the Indian committee report pleads for more powers to be transferred to popular control, the Simon Commission are not progressive in their recommendation. They proposed, it is stated, to deprive the Assembly of its present power. The Simon Commission recommended indirect election to the Assembly. Law and order were to be reserved subjects. The existing form of Government, it was recommended, should be carried on both in the Central and Provincial Governments with greater powers to the executive. They recommended a lower franchise for Muslims than for Hindus. A Hindu unless he pays Rs. 20 rent cannot vote while Muslims paying 10 rupees rent are given franchise. The retention of separate electorates was the main feature of the Simon Commission's original proposals. The following minority communitities were to be given reservation of seats—Muslims, depressed classes, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Brahmins.

I am informed that the Simon Commission are now busy reconsidering and altering their recommendations in view of the Parliamentary debate.

I understand that the Simon Commission support the separation of Burma.

R. I. MARINE AND AWARD OF INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

It has been decided that Indian Warrant Officers, Petty Officers and ratings of the Royal Indian Marine shall be eligible for award of the Indian Order of Merit in the same manner and under the same Rules as in the case of Indian Officers and other ranks of the Indian Army.—A. P.

MANDI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

—:o:—

Personnel of Inquiry Committee.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

It is officially announced that the Committee which is to inquire into the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project will include Sir Chunilal Mehta, Chairman, the Chief Engineer of U. P. Public Works Department who has recently successfully carried out the Hydro-Electric schemes in that Province and the Chief Engineer who has been connected with the Mettur project in Madras. The Committee will also include a representative of the Mandi Durbar and one chosen by Commerce and Industry.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER.

—:o:—

Departure From England Delayed.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Sir George Schuster has been detained in England for another week and will not arrive in Bombay till 13th December.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES IN KASHMIR.

—:o:—

Proposed Bund Near Mirpur.

SRINAGAR. Nov. 21.

In connection with flood relief measures the Maharaja has remitted over Rs. 7,000 of land revenue and sanctioned about Rs. 16,000 for takhavi advances, besides some amount for gratuitous relief. Steps are being taken to divert the course of the Chenab River to avoid danger of floods in future. Estimates are being prepared to construct a bund near Mirpur.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay, was held on 15th November, Mr. Hiralal Kursondas presiding.

The result of the Valuation for he quinquennium ending 31st December, 1928, discloses a surplus of Rs. 13,137-5-10 which will be considered satisfactory, in consideration of the fact that the Company had to meet a large deficit disclosed at the previous Valuation. The Actuary in recommending the bonus and the dividend remarks: "The foundation of success having been well laid, the next valuation will show a still further advance towards success." From this it is felt confident that the Company will be in a position to disclose a larger surplus and to declare a higher rate of bonus at the next valuation.

As suggested by the Actuary the Directors recommend the distribution of the surplus in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company as follows:—

Among shareholders, Rs. 6,255-13-1: Reversionary Bonus to the participating Policy-holders for one year ending 31st December, 1928, at Rs. 10 per 1,000 on the assured amount to Whole Life policies and Rs. 7-8 per 1,000 on the assured amount to other classes of policies, Rs. 5,633-0-0.

Balance carried forward unappropriated, Rs. 1,248-8-9.

Out of the amount of the shareholders' account, the Directors recommend a dividend of 6-1/4 per cent. free of income-tax for one year, which appropriates Rs. 5,720 and the balance of Rs. 535-13-1 to be carried forward to the Shareholders' Reserve Fund.

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Prof. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (W. Godavary, Madras Presidency).

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REASONS BEHIND BIG SHAKE DOWN IN COTTON.

Present Prices Below True Value.

INDIAN COTTON BETTER PROPOSITION TO INVESTOR.

Messrs. Chrystal & Co's Views.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Since the beginning of September, the Cotton market has had a big shake down in spite of the fact that the crop estimate is now fully half a million bales less than was published on 8th August. In our opinion the two large contributing factors have been (1) the use this year in New York of the Southern Delivery Constract and (2) the recent crash in the New York Stock Exchange.

(1) This is the first year of this Contract, and when it was introduced as must people in the South gave it their approval, those of us outside of America had no reason, (through lack of experience) to believe that its use would have a bearish effect on the Market. Under this Contract sellers can offer delivery at the principal large ports, and no trader is allowed to have an interest in any one month of more than 2,50,000 bales. Its introduction has put a stop to the rigging of any particular month in New York by any large financial interest, and was therefore welcomed by the smaller dealers. We have now come to the definite conclusion that in previous years through fear of hedges going wrong much of the crop was not hedged at all, and (unless in large crop years like 1926) this probably accounts for the reason why until this year we have not been having the 'autumnal dip' to which we had been accustomed in previous years. There is little doubt that practically all the cotton which has come into sight this year in excess of what has found a definite home, has been hedged in the New Contract. Owing to improving methods of transport this year's crop is moving into sight at a record pace, and this has been aggravated by the dry weather up till the end of October, particularly in the Western section of the belt. The result has been that the Contract has had to stand up to a most unusual amount of hedge selling, and that in a season when the speculator was more interested in Stocks and Shares than in commodity markets.

(2) On the top of all the above, towards the end of last month came the debacle in the New York Stock Market. This crash was not unexpected but few of us thought that it would have much effect on cotton values, and most of us were confirmed in this opinion when the trouble started, for at that time the Cotton market held up its head in a most satisfactory manner. It was not until a week or so later that weakness in the Cotton market developed when Bears commenced making free sales in the belief that the Stock market trouble would have far-reaching financial effects which would lead to a falling off in consumption. At this great distance it is very difficult to gauge how far this will be so, but we believe America is so wealthy that it has powers of rapid recuperation, and that any setback to business will be shortlived. It is believed in many circles, that cotton prices in recent years have been maintained owing to the high standard of living in U. S. A. where nearly 50 per cent of the American crop is consumed annually. With this view-point we are not entirely in agreement, for we believe economic laws have a large say in the price level of American cotton. What we mean is that at a certain price level large crops are encouraged, and when the price falls below this level there is always a tendency to grow crops other than cotton, and the smaller acreage bringing down the crop brings up the price to a level agreeable to the producer. What this pivot point in the price is, it is difficult to say, but we are of opinion that last week the price of spot cotton was below that pivot point. In other words should the market not be above last week's price next Spring, we should have to be prepared for an appreciable reduction in acreage. We know it is argued that most farmers in America will continue to grow cotton and will continue to do so, but it is the million or two millions of bales above or below the world'd annual needs which determine the price level.

Since last week there has been an appreciable recovery in Wall Street as many Shares had gone to a good investment level. This has brought about a corresponding recovery in cotton which has advanced fully 80 points from the bottom. The consumption in America last month was 641,000 bales, bringing the total for the first three months of the year to 107,000 bales ahead of the same three months last year. There is room for curtailment from this high level without bringing about much reduction in the year's total.

We now come back to the question of the New Contract. It has had a bearish influence, but as the peak of the crop movement was passed a few weeks ago, and as practically all the cotton has been hedged, the percentage of free unhedged cotton must be much smaller than usual. It naturally follows that from now on whenever the trade withdraws its supplies, a corresponding larger quantity of hedge sales will have to be bought back by merchants. This must mean from now on a steady drain on the supply of contracts, and it ought to have a bullish effect on the contract market, until the price has been advanced during the next few months to a level which will lead to a satisfactory acreage (from the consumer point of view) for next year's crop.

Another contributing factor in the situation has been the large supply of cotton grown outside of America. Garside whose Service has recently been taken over by the New York Cotton Exchange, has estimated and we think correctly that the large supply of Indian Cotton last season led to a reduced consumption of American Cotton on the Continent of not less than 400.000 bales. This was possible owing to the large Indian Crop and the long stoppage of the Bombay Mills which brought Indian prices to a very cheap parity. Until recently it was generally believed that the supply of Indian cotton this Season would exceed that of last year, but recent crop reports have been unfavourable, especially in the Oomra districts and crop estimates are now running below last year's total. With more settled labour conditions in Bombay the Mills here should consume more than last year India's exportable surplus will therefore be several lacs of bales less than last year, and this should ultimately lead to a larger consumption of American Cotton on the Continent where Mills are if anything more actively employed than they were a year ago.

Indian Cotton is still selling at a very low parity as compared with Americans, and will probably continue to do so for the next two or three months as during this period our heavy crops, which come from the central and northern parts of the country, will have to be marketed, and that at a time when money will be dear. In addition most up-country merchants have suffered servere financial losses during recent years by buying and trying to hold Indian cotton at prices above American parity.

From all the above it will be realised that we consider cotton to be below its true value. We do not look for any very high prices in America. An advance over there of two cents per lb. between now and next sowing period would assure a sufficient acreage for the next crop. We consider that Indian cotton is a much better proposition to the consumer or the investor. The class this year is good and the cotton will keep well. Our parity is much too low, especially for styles like Oomra and Bengal. An advance during the next few months may be slow owing to the reasons abovementioned, but the longer our prices remain below parity the more of our cotton will be attracted out of the country and the stronger will the position become later in the season. The Bank Rate in India may be high, but our prices are so low that the cost per Candy of carrying cotton will be much less than it was when prices were higher, and the cost of money less.

This season there has been another factor which has kept down the price of our principal hedge contract—Broach. The premium for options has been unusually low, consequently many operators rather than buy in the open market have bought teji (bullish) options and as the market has had a declining tendency it has been the poorer by much of its usual speculative support. The amount of such business has been large, how large will be realised only when the market advance and the option dealers are forced to come into the market to buy cover for their operations.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Karachi, Nov. 19.

The volume of the business during the week under review has been very large owing to heavy unloading on London account which temporarily eased the prices, the closing being the highest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A small business has transpired mainly on investment account. The prices on the whole show a small decline and a further fall is apprehended. The Treasury Bills continue to receive a fair support and large amounts are invested therein in preference to Government Securities.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Large blocks of Larkhanas and Uppersinds were placed and were easily absorbed though under the market quotations. At the close the Larkhanas had eager buyers and the business was done at Rs. 88 with buyers over.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

This section has also moved in sympathy with the Railway shares. The Karachi Electrics after touching Rs. 146-8 were done at Rs. 152-8 at which price there are few sellers. The Ajmers have been rather sticky and few shares were placed at Rs. 10-12. Hyderabad Electrics have been in good demand but the shares have been difficult to obtain.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	29-0-0	60-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	88-0-0
Uppersinds	100-0-0	95-0-0
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	152-8-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	135-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-0-0	10-12-0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	104-12-0
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100-0-0

KEROSENE RATES. BURMAH-SHELL.

—: o.:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following are the limit rates for kerosene in the local market to-day:—

Shell cases, per case Rs. 8-15-6.
Waterlily cases, per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly cases, per case Rs. 8-7-6.
Anchor brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker Brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun Brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker Brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Swan Brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Victoria Brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan Brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria Brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—: o :—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	cwts.
Wheat	797
Linseed	2,841
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	49
Gingellyseeds	1,556
Poppyseeds	671
Groundnuts	15,221
Castorseeds	251
Rice	16,164
Myrabollams	1,266
Cottonseeds	14,708
Gram	414
Joowar	1,445
Maize	100
Barley	297
Bajree	1,681
	Tons.
Coal	1,290

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/- Highest Rs. 50/2/3 Lowest Rs. 49/10/6 Closing Rs. 49-14

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52/12 Lowest Rs. 52/3/6 Closing Rs. 52/7/6.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Oomra Crop Deteriorates by Quarter Million Bales.

RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly report to-day:—

AMERICANS.

As a result of the past week's trading, New York cotton prices show a rise of 2 dollars per bale on short covering and some trade buying. For the improvement that is being shown in the market a ready explanation is at hand. The Securities markets have reflected the stimulus of credit expansion and cheap money.

It has been held that a broad credit expansion must lift commodity prices as well as value of securities. Restrictions of credit and dear money had considerable depressing effect on commodity prices and particularly Cotton which remained neglected since many months. It may be that those who made profits on their securities will be attracted by the relative cheapness at which cotton is selling. But while there are many to whom these possibilities will appeal, we admit that tinder does not ignite until a spark is applied and we have to wait for such sparks. The ginnings 11,898,000 bales to November 14 create no expectation of more than minor revisions in the final Government crop estimate that is due December 9.

Trade conditions are similarly unexiting. World's spinners takings so far this season amount 4,765,000 bales against 4,603 000 bales last year and 5,152.000 bales in 1927. Details of takings are as under:—

Great Britain 1929-30. 49,000 1928-29. 533.000. 1927-28. 594,000.
U. S. A. 1929-30. 2,667,000, 1928-29 2,106.000, 1927-28. 2.524.000.
Continent 1929-30. 1,189,000, 1928-29. 1,373,000, 1927-28. 1,606,000.
Japan and China. 1929-30. 430,000, 1928-29. 591,000, 1927,28. 428,000.

Large takings by U. S. A. Spinners indicate that mills are running at a full capacity, but the figures for Great Britain, Continent and Japan are not encouraging and in a way prove disturbed financial conditions and low stocks. This gives a clue to potential demand, which will broaden on any favourable aspect.

For these reasons we believe in stable and orderly markets with gradually hardening prices.

BOMBAY.

During the early part of the week for forward market ruled rather firm but later on there was more disposition to secure profits. There is fairly good demand for spot cotton; Mills are taking more interest in staples cotton, while shippers are buying here freely old cheap cotton but in the interior markets they are buying new crop at full values and are anxious to absorb more offerings.

From the reliable reports which are reaching us from various cotton producing districts, we believe Oomra crop has deteriorated about 1|4 million bales owing abnormally high temperature and from want of subsoil moisture. Present pointers give an indication for Oomra crop of 2-1|2 million bales, subject to eventual weather conditions. Both Oomra and Bengal arrivals show satisfactory quality.

Relative cheapness of our cotton prices is bound to attract world's spinners' attention. It will constitute a possible price-making influence, whose potentialities it would be folly to ignore.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|37 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 122.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 5/8 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 22nd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.90 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 21st inst.
London/Italy 93.15 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-10 20th inst £4-4-10 3/4 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 22 11/16 20th inst. 22 3/4 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 22 7/8 20th inst. 22 15/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/16 20th inst. 50 1/16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/32 per cent 20th inst. 4 31/32 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3/32 per cent 20th inst. 4 778 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/11.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/11.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/1/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3 Months Discounts 4-31/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Small demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. No special feature. Very small business.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. [illegible] per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123 per ton.

You Cry Out —

"RELIGION IN DANGER"

BUT

HONOURABLE V. J. PATEL

CONGRATULATED GOVERNMENT FOR SUCCESSFULLY PUSHING

THE

SHARADA BILL

THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY AND WAS OF OPINION THAT INDIA WOULD BE BENEFITTED THEREBY

HON BLE PATEL'S OPINION RIGHT or WRONG?

HEAR TO-DAY BOMBAY'S CRITICISM

IN YOUR FAVOURITE KRISHNA FILM CO.'S NEWEST AND BEST SOCIAL PICTURE.

'ALL FOR MONEY'

Written and Directed by

PROFULLA GHOSH.

Photographed by

GORDHANDASS PATEL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

You Cry Out------

"RELIGION IN D[illegible]GER"

WHY? HOW?

SEE TO-NIGHT

Your favourite Krishna Film Co.'s

KRISHNA'S NEWEST AND BEST PICTURE

"All for Money"

Written and Directed by PROFULLA GHOSH.

Photographed by GORDHANDASS G. PATEL.

AT YOUR

Krishna Cinema

Dubash Theatre.

Coming Coming

Next Saturday

Young India Pictures

Present

A THRILLING STORY OF

Black Magic

THE

Magic City

The picture is full of newest stunts. Here are portrayed in awful colours a gang of devils created by the magic of a fair witch in order to hoodwink and terrorise the world.

Soul-harrowing scenes are taken in the bottom of the sea. The cemetery turns suddenly into a magic city and the Satanic queen reigns supreme.

Mr. BOSE plays double role of the Hero and the counterfoil—

NEXT SATURDAY

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaon, Bombay.

Also a topical reel of lovely Kashmir will be released.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.,)

Bombay, Nov. 22

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, supra (Dutch) Rs. 9-12; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-8; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-4; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-14; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-3; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) small packing Rs. 7-4; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs 33-8; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-3; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 21.

T T Berlin on London 20.38-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-3|4.
T T Brussels on London 34.86
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 93.12.
T T Berne on London 25.13.
T T Paris on London 123.87.
T T London on Prague 164.50.

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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

The Bombay Chronicle

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You can identify your Village friends easily
THE JUPITER INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1929.

POLICE BAN ON TRADE UNION MEETINGS.

Dewan Chamanlal's Volley Of Questions To Govt. Witness.

LABOUR COMMISSION CHAIRMAN INTERVENES.

Legislation Against Diversion Of Trade From Bombay.

The Labour Commission resumed its public enquiry on Friday afternoon at the Committee Room of the New Council Hall and examined orally Mr. R. B. Ewbank and Mr. F. J. Gennings, both representing the Government of Bombay.

Earlier in the day the Commissioners accompanied by Mr. Johnston, the Chief Inspector of Factories, visited the Spring Mill and the General Motors, Ltd.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to Government, General Department, and Mr. F. J. Gennings, Director, Labour Office, whose oral examination was not concluded on the previous day were further examined.

LABOUR SEATS ON CORPORATION.

Dewan Chamanlal: Is it not a fact that in the Bombay Municipal Corporation four seats have been allotted to Labour?—Yes. They have been allotted to representatives of registered trade unions.

Dewan Chamanlal: Is it the policy of Government to put Labour on the Corporation and the Local Council?—That is so.

QUESTION OF REDUCING FRANCHISE.

Dewan Chamanlal: Was there not a Bill recently introduced in the Council for reducing the municipal franchise?—There was.

Dewan Chamanlal: Was it not opposed by Government?—No. Government maintained a neutral attitude.

Dewan Chamanlal: Why did Government do that?—For various reasons. One of them was that it was not very long ago that the municipal franchise was reduced. Again there were practical difficulties in preparing the roll.

NOT SURE ABOUT PRINCIPLE.

Dewan Chamanlal: Does it follow that on principle the Bombay Government are not opposed to lowering the franchise?—I am not sure about it.

Dewan Chamanlal then asked a volley of questions regarding the confidential report made by the Strike Inquiry Court to the Government of Bombay. The witnesses refused to answer questions and subsequently appealed to the Chairman not to allow questions on a confidential document.

BAN ON WORKERS' MEETINGS.

Dewan Chamanlal: Is it not a fact that there is a ban on mill-workers' meetings in the north of Bombay?—Yes.

Dewan Chamanlal: Under what authority has this ban been issued?—Under the powers vested in the Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of law and order.

Dewan Chamanlal: How long is this ban in existence?—For about six months.

Dewan Chamanlal: May I take it that a properly constituted meeting of a properly constituted trade union does not come under this ban?—No answer.

The Chairman wanted to know how the question came within the terms of reference of the Commission. The police ban, he thought, was purely a question relating to law and order.

Arguing the relevancy of the question, Dewan Chamanlal maintained that the ban in question was likely to embitter the feelings between workers and their employers. There was a feeling that Government gave a partial treatment to the employers. If the ban was restricted to the considerations of law and order it must not operate on genuine meetings of registered trade unions. It was to ascertain the exact position that the question was asked.

Chairman: Does that ban apply to proper trade union meetings?—Yes.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE.

Sir Victor Sassoon (intervening): The ban is an exceptional measure. This has nothing to do against trade unionism. It was taken against something much more serious.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I understand that annual meetings of trade unions are postponed because they cannot be held owing to this ban.

Chairman: I take it that this order is for the protection of life and liberty. The only question is whether or not it affects genuine meetings of trade unions.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah: This order came as a result of a heavy loss of life and property. It had nothing to do with trade unionism.

COST OF EDUCATION.

Replying to Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. R. B. Ewbank said Government hoped to be able to reduce the cost of education per head and at the same time to devote more and more money year after year from the general revenue towards expansion of primary education.

Mr. Ahmed: Do you think that the employers should be compelled by law to provide sufficient housing accommodation to their workers?—I don't think so.

Replying to Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. R. B. Ewbank said that it was possible for the Local Government to initiate legislation for the welfare of workers subject to sanction by the Viceroy. It was not, however, possible, he added, for his Government to take up any fresh legislation which would involve additional financial burden simply for the reason that the present financial position of his Government was not at all satisfactory. He further observed that Government were very nearly coming to the end of financial stringency.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Sir Victor Sassoon: Is it within your knowledge, Mr. Gennings, that the textile workers in Bombay have by their past actions shown a desire that they should be kept on the system of monthly payment?—That is so.

Sir Victor: Is it advisable that the wages of workers, especially piece-workers, should be paid on the first of the next month?—No.

Sir Victor: If owing to the high cost of production in Bombay, some of the mill-owners have to remove their mills to some other places not necessarily within the Presidency, would the Government like it?—No.

Sir Victor: What steps would Government take to prevent such an occurrence from taking place?—Government might take measures to discourage such a transfer. In fact, they are considering proposals to prevent diversion of trade from Bombay.

MENACE OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Chairman: Would it not be possible to link the village co-operative societies with the bigger societies in towns and cities in such a way as to protect a village farmer from the money-lender?—The village societies have not yet come to a level where that is possible. Besides these societies are started on the principle of unlimited liability. However that is a suggestion well worth consideration and I shall immediately communicate it to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

At this stage the Commission rose for the day.

LABOUR COMMISSION ENTERTAINED.

—:o:—

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley (Chairman) and members of the Royal Commission on Labour in India were entertained to tea by the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society on Friday. There was a select gathering present on the occasion and the guests spent a pleasant evening.

POLICE RAID IN POONA.

—:o:—

House Of Gadgil Of Youth League Searched.

NOTHING INCRIMINATING FOUND.

POONA CITY, Nov. 22.

The house of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President, Youth League, was raided by the Poona Police this morning, on the strength of search Warrant issued under the authority of the Poona City Magistrate. It is said that they suspected that there were in the premises some revolutionary pamphlets published by Mr. N. G. Sharma, Propaganda Secretary of the Nava Jeevan Bharat Sabha, of Lahore. The search lasted for more than two hours and every part of his house and of the Youth League office was searched, but nothing incriminating was found.—Free Press.

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY'S WATCH AND WARD COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Draft Report To Be Circulated.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Watch and Ward Committee of the Assembly which President Patel appointed in the last session to investigate questions referred by him has held three sittings and concluded its deliberations to-day. Those who attended were Sir James Crerar, Chairman, Moulvi Mohamud Yakub, Dr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Ghuznavi, and Mr. Aney.

It is expected that there will be considerable amount of agreement on the main points while there might be minority view as well. The Committee received valuable views from two witnesses, Mr. Gupta, Secretary of the Assembly and Mr. Jaffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, on the subject of the creation of Assembly's own messenger service defining the sphere of the police control and the adoption of the House of Commons practice of keeping a Visitor Book. No authentic information is available regarding the conclusions arrived at. Draft report will be prepared shortly for circulation to members.—A. P.

SIR FANCIS HUMPHREYS

—:o:—

Leaves For Baghdad.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sir Francis Humphrys leaves for Baghdad to-day. He will visit the High Commissioner in Egypt and the High Commissioner in Palestine en route.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES' LEADERSHIP.

—:o:—

Discussion At Annual Conference.

MOTION TO ENQUIRE INTO TORY SET BACK REJECTED

LONDON, November 21.

4,000 delegates including 40 peers and 150 members of the House of Commons which is the largest attendance on record, eagerly discussed the Partys' leadership at the 57th annual conference of the Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations at Albert Hall. They finally rejected the motion of the Commoner Mr. Grant Morden for the establishment of an independent committee to investigate and remedy the cause of the Conservative failure in the general election, and adopted by a large majority and amendment expressing appreciation of the central office's work.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOMBAY TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

however inform you that we have done our duty and nothing more.

JUBBULPORE'S BOLD LEAD.

—:o:—

Eight Temples Thrown Open.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 22.

November 21, 1929 will be written in golden letters in the history of Jubbulpore when it set the unique and the noble example of throwing open eight temples to the so-called untouchables and thus gave a bold lead to the whole of India. The most important among these temples belong to Vydhar Raghubirsinghi, a well-known and Zamindar of JPubbulpore and an ex-Member of the Council of State. The temple is of Radhakriashna and is hundred years old. The temple opening ceremony was performed by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who stopped here on his way to Wardha. A largely attended public meeting presided over by Ghanshyamdasji Birla, M.L.A. was held in which several prominent speakers including Seth Jamnalal Bajaj spoke on the desirability and advisability of throwing open temples to the so called untouchables who are Hindus in every sense of the term.

Seven other temples also were opened to "untouchables" that day. A procession of "untouchables," and their well-wishers, headed by Seth Jamnalalji and accompanied by several prominent leaders, paraded the streets of Jubbulpore to the accompaniment of the Congress band, and visited all the newly opened temples. There was great enthusiasm in city. The large number of untouchables who participated in the function exhibited great enthusiasm.—Free Press.

AN APPEAL TO "CASTE HINDUS".

—:o:—

Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary of the Samaj Samata Sangh has issuued the following to the Press:—

At the meting of the Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League) held on Sunday last (17th inst.) to discuss the question of ways and means of rendering assistance to the Depressed Classes in Bombay to carry out their resolve in offering Satyagraha for Temple Entry in Bombay it was resolved to form a separate Committee of the Touchable Hindus favouring the proposal. The General Secretary of the Samaj Samata Sangh was therefore authorised to get himself in communication with those interested, with a view to convene a meeting of such persons as soon as possible.

I, therefore, request all such Hindus who care to join hands with the Depressed Classes to communicate their names and addresses to the following address:—The General Secretary, the Samaj Samata Sangh, C/o. Gangadhar Printing Press, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.

WHY HE WITHDREW RESIGNATION.

—:o:—

Mr. S. C. Bose Explains.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

As the Press reports of the proceedings of the Leaders' Conference and of the Congress Working Committee appears to have created a false impression, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, explaining as to why he withdrew his resignation from the Congress Working Committee, said:—

"I was present at the two sittings of the Working Committee on the 18th, but nothing was finally decided at these two meetings. I did not take part in the discussions which went on at these two meetings because as I explained there, I had already made my position clear with regard to the Viceregal announcement. I am sorry, the Press Reports give an impression that I was a party to the Congress Working Committee's resolution. My attitude to-day is exactly as it was at Delhi, I had been asked by several friends as to why I withdrew my resignation from the Working Committe. It will be remembered when Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Samba Murti and I were elected to the Working Committee, we were known to be "Independencewallas" and we were elected as such. The Calcutta resolution too gave us the liberty to carry on propaganda in favour of independence. Nevertheless when Mr. Gandhi stated at the Delhi Conference that the working Committee was like a cabinet and the decision of the majority should be binding on all the members, I felt the force of his argument and I thought it would be better to resign from the Working Committee. This would enable me to carry on propaganda in favour of independence and give full expression to my views regarding Viceregal pronouncement without in any way embarrassing other members of the Working Committee at the meeting. When Pandit Motilal and other leaders said it was not necessary for me to resign, because in the Working Committee, there was room for different shades of opinion and when the resolutions were passed requesting Pandit Jawaharlal and myself to withdraw our resignations, I felt the best course for me would be to comply with the request. As long as the Working Committee give me liberty of speech and action there is no reason why I should not serve on that Committee."—Free Press.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

Before a very large and influential congregation at St. Mary's Cathedral this morning, Bishop Provost, for several years Priest of Bassein, was consecrated Bishop by Right Rev. Mgr. P. S. Perricon, Coadjutor Bishop of Malacca, assisted by Bishop Foulquer, Bishop Sagrada (Upper Burma) and Bishop Peroy (South Burma). Nearly all the Catholic clergy of Burma numbering some seventy priests also participated in the ceremony.—A. P.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Problems Of Capital And Labour.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

The excitement created in the country by the statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy and all the events which have followed it have naturally obsessed the mind of the country to the exclusion of everything else. It is unfortunate that the arrival of the Whitely Commission synchronises with this period as the atmosphere of general indifference to everything else but the political issue threatens to envelope it. As a matter of fact the deliberations of this body deserve a much better consideration than is being accorded to it or is expected to be accorded to it. Whether the process of indistrialism is deemed good for this country or otherwise India is fast advancing to be an industrial country and it would be neither statesmanship nor commonsense to ignore all the implications of this. It is one of the courses of our present conditions that all our movements are carried on in a more or less haphazard and slipshod manner without much attempt at synthesis or scientific organisation. What has happened with regard to our political and social movements is happening with regard to our industrial movement. All these movements attempt to be a mere rehash of analogous movements in the West. Following in the footsteps of the West is not necessarily bad, but it must be done with a careful regard as to the consequences and deliberation must be exercised before any engrafting of Western principles is made on the Eastern mode of life. It is in the sphere of industrialism that this danger chiefly comes in and both Capital and Labour must put their heads together to see that all this process takes place without much disturbance.

THE CHURNING PROCESS.

There have been some of the betterest manifestations of the churning process during the past few years to show that the adaptation has not yet taken place just as the adaptation of the new ratio has not yet taken place. Strikes which are considered as a sort of tumour in Western countries are becoming an usual feature with our industries and no proper machinery has yet been found out to deal with the situation created by them. The Trade Disputes Act has not satisfied either one side or the other and even when Committees have been appointed under this legislation their reports have been more or less treated, as they have been in Bombay, as academic documents meant for being studied by students qualifying for their theses. Mere ending of a strike is not a cause for congratulation either on the part of Labour or Capital. The fundamental question is how it ended and with what results. If the relations between the employers and employees were left as they were with something more of added bitterness, the ending of the strike has not done any good but is a sort of pyrrhic victory. If, however, the end of the strike has witnessed development of fraternal relations between the two main parties of the industrial mechanism it is a good achievement on which they can be congratulated. What is required is a thorough overhauling of the whole system and a close sympathetic study of the whole mechanism. The Labour Commission may not be a perfect body but its aim and object is to make a searching analysis of the Indian labour situation and if both Labour and Capital proceed to give them their co-operation in this task it would be good for the industrial development of the country.

THE GENESIS.

There have been so many offences of commission and ommission on the part of Government that they must not complain if thereby an atmosphere of suspicion is created which refuses to see even in well meant steps taken by Government any genuine or bonafide motive. It must be remembered that the Commission was not asked for by anybody very particularly. Some of the moderate leaders of Labour did demand some sort of Commission or Committee but Labour as a whole did not ask for it. Nor did the National Congress or any of the Moderate political bodies want it. Capital was not in any particular love with the idea. Government, however, thought and rightly thought that a correct solution of Labour troubles would not be forthcoming till the whole situation were properly examined by an independent tribunal like the present Commission. It is now no use for Labour to ask what are the "bonafides" of the Commission and what right have a Commission appointed by an alien Government of making inquiries into our industrial situation. Nor is it for Capital to ask what necessity there was felt for a Commission at the present juncture when it was not asked by anybody in particular or to suspect that the hidden hand of Lancashire may be behind the whole movement. We must grasp the realities and should not wander in the number and penumbra of fancies and imaginings. Industrialism on more or less Western lines on which India has definitely begun to strike out her way involves as one of its component factors the enlightenment and development of labour and any work in this direction means a preparatory study which as I remarked in the very beginning was not much in evidence in our land. Every day which is not through any disagreement between Labour and Capital means so much economic loss to the country to the ultimate disadvantage of the country. A proper study forms the only legitimate and right basis for legislation and other steps which may be taken to guard against the strikes or labour troubles. What Mahatmaji refers to as change of heart can come in only after a proper realisation of each other's difficulties and a proper appreciation of the viewpoint of your opponent.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

It is one of the tragedies of this City that though it is the leading industrial City in India, no efforts appear to have been made up to this time to see that its industries do not languish and suffer through the non-availability of indigenous talent for technical work or industrial management. Just as it is the prime concern of every industrialist to be always on the lookout for any good sources of capital, it is also his duty to be on the lookout for another form of capital viz., talents which are as essential a component of industries as capital and industrial labour. It must be remembered that when communists took possession of factories in Milan, their failure was due to the lack of technical skill which they could not commandeer for running those factories. Their workmen's committees were useless for the purpose. There is a lot of talk regarding unemployment among the middle class people. Undoubtedly much of this is due to the depression which has set in more than eight years back and does not still show signs of clearing off. A leading cause, however, is the absence of a proper organisation of industry and of a good training ground for our young men. The textile industry which is our staple industry requires so many different kinds of technical exports: Mechanical and electrical engineers, weavers and spinners, chemists and chemical engineers are some of the technical men we require for our mills and allied factories set up in the City. It is thought by some people that the Technical Institute must be supplying all these young men fully trained and equipped for

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the purpose. This is not the case however. Very few young men employed in the higher services of the local mills are recruited from the V. J. Technical Institute. Reasons for such a state of things were very well given by Mr. Vithaldas Kanji in his speech in the Municipal Corporation proposing a resolution that Government should be requested to appoint a Committee to inquire into all the affairs of the Institute. This resolution has not come a day too early. For a long time past things have been going from bad to worse in the Institute and the original objects of its generous donor the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit are being lost sight of. The Corporation has done well in accepting the resolution which, backed up as it is by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will, it is hoped, be given effect to by Government.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.